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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The top notch of enterprise has been reached by a San Francisco showman, who has secured a notorious swindler known as "Big Bertha" and put her on exhibition pending her trial.

One of the prisoners at the Ohio State Penitentiary is writing a history of the institution for the approaching state centennial. It will contain considerable interesting reading matter, and cuts of some of the most notorious convicts.

A gigantic ancient well has just been found in the middle of the Place of St. Mark, Venice. It was evidently sunk in the fifteenth century, and is choked up by immense masses of sand which have drifted in from the sand heaps on the Lido.

The amount expended up to date on the Panama canal is $177,910,000, and it is estimated that it will require $230,000,000 and four years more labor for its completion. The figures are a trifle larger than those used in the ordinary object lesson.

The London Printing Times reports a rather peculiar fraud upon the French customs. Printed papers pay no duty in the "Grande Republique," so certain manufacturers print just a narrow line upon the extreme edge of the sheets, and import the same duty free. Once over the border, the edge is trimmed off, and the sheet reappears in pristine purity, though of smaller size.

A petroleum pipe line is about to be laid in Russia that will connect the Caspian and Black Seas. The line will fork on the Black Sea end. Its capacity is to be 1,200,000 gallons daily. The company is to pay the Government a royalty of one-third of a cent for every five gallons. The capital invested is $10,500,000, and the entire property after sixty years is to go to the Crown.

A Baptist church in Choctaw County, Ala., is supported entirely from the proceeds of the church farm, a tract of sixteen acres planted in cotton. The land is rented by the church members, and on regular occasions they all get together and give the ground a thorough tilling free of charge. The church thus has an income sufficient for its needs, and the pastor never feels any anxiety about his salary.

The world consumes annually, according to an English authority in the trade, about 650,000 tons of coffee, and produces a corresponding quantity. Estimating the average price at $400 a ton, this represents a value of $260,000,000. Jamaica coffee is the finest grown, but only furnishes about 5000 tons. East Indian and Ceylon coffees are of very high quality, but they do not together produce more than 25,000 tons. The Ceylon crop used to be more important than it is, but has been reduced in consequence of a disease of the plants. The average crop of Java is from 60,000 to 90,000 tons, and that of Brazil from 340,000 to 380,000 tons. Costo Rica and the other Central American states also export coffee.

The use to which the products of the eucalyptus trees are put are annually becoming more varied and valuable. A very good cement is now being made from the gum of the trees, and is being introduced in the local market. From the leaves and branches there is compressed a substance used largely by engineers in steam boilers for the prevention of scale. Then, too, the nuts or acorns, are, by powerful pressure, made to give forth an oil of which many medicinal preparations are made, chiefly liniments, salves and lotions. A local manufacturer of rustic arbors, summer houses and ornamental grounds says he finds the limbs of the old trees and the trunks of the younger ones especially adapted to the purposes of his trade.

The Chicago Herald says that there is one fact in regard to the records of men prominent in public life which is a perennial source of surprise to people looking up those records, to wit: That General Joseph R. Hawley, who usually passes as a type of New Englander, if not of the 'Connecticut Yankee," is a native of North Carolina. The only representative in congress from a district east of the Alleghanies, who was born west of them, is Luther F. McKinney of New Hampshire. The states west of the Mississippi have sixty members, and of these forty-nine were born east of the Mississippi. Of the eleven representatives of Iowa, not one was born in the state. Texas, with eleven members, has but one native-born representative, and California, with six, has but one who is not a native of the state.

"The average age of the American college student at graduation," observes the American magazine, "is certainly not greater than that of the German student at leaving his university. The American student is, however, not only a better educated man, in the best sense of that word, than the German student at a corresponding age, but the average American college graduate, who has not yet entered upon any professional study whatever, either in law, medicine, theology or science, but who has spent three years at an academy of the grade of Andover, Exeter or Easthampton, and England, is, by any fair test to be instituted by a committee of British or European educational experts, a better educated man than the average German student who has completed both his gymnasium and his university studies."

He and She.

"If I were a king," he said,
"And you were just a lowly beggar maid,
With my strong hand I'd lift you to my side
And crown you queen; and in the great king's bride
Men would not know,
Or would forget, the beggar maid."

"If I were queen," she said,
"And you, a careless, wandering minstrel, strayed
To my fair court, I'd set you on the throne;
And being there, the greatest king e'er known,
I would kneel down
And serve you as your maid."

—[Elizabeth Bisland in Outing.

A HUNTER'S PLIGHT.

Twenty years ago, before the disappearance of the buffalo, and before the power of the fighting tribes of Indians was broken, a white man could get almost any sort of adventure west of Omaha at a very early hour in the morning. The Blue Mountain country of Oregon, in which rise two of the branches of the Columbia river, was once a hunter's paradise, and here it was the cinnamon and the grizzly bears grew the largest and were always aching for a row with some one. The first white men in there after pelts chanced so many perils that it was almost a miracle if any of them got out alive. The Indians were numerous and watchful, bears and panthers as thick as mice in a farm house, and an adventure of some sort was sure to occur daily.

I had been in a bit of cove or valley on the eastern side of the mountains for ten or twelve days before I got anything like a scare. It was within forty miles of the south line of Washington Territory, and the country for a hundred miles around me was in the same savage state as when Columbus discovered the continent. The Indians were further east, on the Snake river, or further west, on the Columbia and its branches, and only detached parties were to be feared. While this was a great burden off my mind, the bears and panthers were so numerous that I was in a state of constant alarm through the day, and dared not shut both eyes to sleep at night. I had a pack and a riding mule, and on the first night of my arrival, while I had a bright fire burning, and the animals were tethered within a stone's throw, a panther sprang upon old Bob, my riding mule, and clawed him in a terrible way before I could get near enough to settle him with a bullet. Three or four bears prowled around my camp all night, and the screams of a panther kept my eyes open until daybreak. However, after I had thinned out the colony by a dozen or fifteen, the varmints began to give me a rest.

On the 10th or 11th day of my stay I left camp at an early hour in the morning loaded for bear. I followed the valley up for a half a mile, and then turned into a ravine which was the bed of a creek during the melting of the snows. It ascended very gradually, and I had been following it for half an hour, when it took a sharp bend to the right. At this point there was a hole in the right-hand cliff, and as I halted to look at it I wondered if it was not the home of some savage beast. I had moved on about 500 feet, when a grizzly, which had been lying down among the broken rocks, suddenly rose before me. I was looking for his kind, but his appearance was so sudden, and he showed fight so quickly that my heart was beating altogether too fast as I pulled up for a shot. It had to be a snap shot, for not more than 30 feet separated us. Mine was a single-barrelled rifle, and I also had a knife and revolver. The bullet struck bruin in the left shoulder, and he spun around a dozen times like a top. I was reloading when he got ready to form a closer acquaintance. He had worked up the ravine and I had worked down, and we were now 100 feet apart. I knew I could not finish loading before he reached me, and there was no other way but to run for it and hope that he was too seriously wounded to overtake me.

In those days I could run like a horse, and I was accustomed to all sorts of ground, but I hadn't made ten jumps on this occasion before my foot slipped on a stone and I went down with a crash. Old grizzly was within twenty feet of me when I got up, and I pitched my rifle into his face as I took a new start. The roar he uttered lifted me a foot high, and I made a dozen extraordinary leaps, but it wasn't a minute before I realized that he was holding his ground, if not gaining a little. No man can guess how far a wounded and enraged beast will pursue him. I believe I could have kept clear of this bear down to the mouth of the ravine, but if he pursued me far enough he would be certain to overtake me. I made up my mind as I ran that I would try the hole in the cliff. It was large enough for me to enter, and might be large enough for the bear, but once inside I could turn and use my revolver. Old grizzly was hardly more than a rod behind me when I plumbed into the hole and scrambled ahead on hands and knees. After going in about ten feet the hole turned to the left and narrowed considerably, and seven or eight feet further on I came to the end. As I did so my hand encountered something soft and furry, and there was a hiss and a spit that told me that a kitten panther was present. I felt all around me in the black darkness, but the kitten was the only living object. He was a little fellow, not more than four or six weeks old, but ready to bite and scratch if my fingers touched him.

The grizzly did not follow at once into the cave. It was five minutes before I heard him working his way in, and by this time I had recovered by breath and nerve. I was certain he could not reach me within six feet, and was rather glad to hear him wheezing and snorting as he pulled himself along. By and by I saw his eyes shine. He could come no further. His claws dug at the rocks and his roars of rage deafened me, but I was safe. It was now my turn, and I gave him two shots from the revolver which caused him to redouble his roars of rage. For about ten minutes I felt very queer over the situation, but all of a sudden it struck me that I had gained nothing by the change. In place of being a fugitive I was a prisoner. The bear showed no disposition to retreat, and I now became aware of the fact that the cave had a rank smell and that the body of the bear prevented the fresh air from entering. I felt that I must drive him out, and I did a very foolish thing. I edged nearer to him and put four bullets into his head, and after a long-drawn moan he closed his eyes and died. I congratulated myself for a moment, but then it dawned upon me that I had choked up the passage to liberty with the carcass of a bear weighing at least 600 pounds. I thought I might be able to push it before me, but when I made the attempt I could not stir it an inch. I had done an idiotic thing, and there was no way to repair the error.

I was wondering how I should get out of it, when I heard the scream of another animal at the entrance of the cave, and in a moment more realized that the mother of the cub panther had arrived. It was well for me that the body of the bear blocked the entrance. The panther went wild with fury when her kitten began to call. She bit and clawed at the bear, and by a great effort pulled it back a few inches. Had not the space been so contracted she could probably have drawn it out, but she did not have a fair show to use her strength. Her eyes looked at me over the body of the bear, and if one ever saw fury it was in those orbs. I gave her a couple of shots, hoping to drive her off. I think I wounded her in the head, for she set up a terrible screaming and ran out, but in two or three minutes she was back again with more fury than ever. I now pushed her kitten forward, hoping she would be appeased at its restoration. It climbed over the bear and reached her, and she took it in her mouth and backed out. I was a pleased man over this result, for the cave was as hot as an oven, smelled powerfully stout of panthers, and the powder smoke almost stifled me. Being a bit rattled had brought on an intense thirst, and I felt that I had got to do something pretty soon or suffocate. Pretty soon I crept forward, and began pushing at the big carcass, but had not been engaged over two or three minutes when the panther returned. She had carried her kitten to a place of safety, and was now bent on revenge. She realized that the carcass must be got out of the way before she could come at me, and had I not seized the grizzly by the ear and hung on she would have pulled the body out of the cave. She hung to it for half an hour before she quit the job, and then she retired in a way which left no doubt that she would watch at the entrance.

When the panther had gone I struck a match and looked at my watch. It was nearly noon, and I was really suffering for water. There was a damp spot on the rocks over my head, and I licked it with my tongue and in that way got some relief, but I would have traded my whole outfit for one glass of cool water. I felt that I was in a bad box, and as is generally the case in such instances, I thought of every way out of it but the easiest one. I reloaded my revolver and planned to wait until the panther would leave the neighborhood, but about 2 o'clock I suspected, from the movements in the tunnel, that the one I had encountered had hunted up her mate and brought him to the front. Such soon proved to be the fact, but as only one could enter the place at a time, it was no advantage to them. They took turns tugging at the carcass of the bear and the new comer would have dragged it out in short order but for my interference. There was a space of about six inches between the body and the roof of the tunnel, and, though the fumes of the powder almost choked me, I shoved my revolver along until close to the panther and then put two bullets into him; he let go his hold and backed out, and the way he did rave up and down that ravine made my hear stand. I had wounded both and neither of them ventured into the place again. For about an hour I heard them growling and snarling outside, and every click of their claws on the rocks was plainly audible but by and by they gave it up as a bad job and went away.

It was now close on to 3 o'clock, and I went at the carcass with the determination to push it before me. It was too late; the limbs had stiffened like sticks, and the feet caught at every inequality and resisted my efforts. There I was, a man of 30, a giant in strength, a born hunter and Indian fighter, penned up like a rat and just as helpless. It came to me, even with all that meat before me, that I was doomed to die of hunger, and it was only as the sun had almost been lost sight of outside that common sense returned to my aid. The way to rid myself of that carcass was to cut it up. It ought to have occurred to me at the very outset, but the race and close pursuit had upset me. I had a stout hunting knife, and I had just begun work on the bear when I heard the voices of Indians outside. I also heard them inside, for one of the fellows crept into the tunnel a few feet, and shouted in his own language to his friends outside:

"It smells very strong of bear in here, but the beast doesn't seem to be at home."

He backed out after flinging several missiles at the rear of the cave, and from the voices and movements I was satisfied it was a hunting party numbering eighteen persons. They sat down right there for the night and built a camp fire, which reflected right into the mouth of the tunnel, and kept their chatter a-going until nearly midnight. They had three or four dogs with them, and the miserable curs took turns at sticking their heads into the opening and trying to raise an alarm. One of the Indians encouraged his dogs to enter and the animal came almost to the dead bear, and raised such a fuss that had the red men been the least suspicious they would have investigated. I did not get a wink of sleep that long night, and was a thankful man to hear the Indians move off in the morning about sunrise. They had no sooner departed than I fell to work upon the bear, and in the course of half an hour had cut him up so that I could squeeze out. As the Indians had gone down the ravine from the mountain, I expected they would discover my camp and lie in ambush for me. There was also a likelihood that the wild beasts had killed both mules during the night.

Luck was with me, however. The Indians crossed the valley too high up to discover my camp, and I found the mules safe and sound. That afternoon, as I was looking after some traps set on a creek about a mile from camp, I found a panther dead in a thicket. He was an enormous fellow and had two bullet wounds, and it did not need much cogitating to convince me that he was the male of the pair which sought to get at me in the cave. One of the bullets had gone square into his head, and almost any other animal would have died at once, but he had not only survived it for two or three hours, but had traveled a long five miles from the cave.—[New York Sun.

The Manufacture of Ribbons.

It is known that the manufacture of ribbons was fairly established in St. Etienne, France, in the eleventh century, and that the place remains to this day the centre of industry. During the attacks of the Huguenots in that country, many of the St. Etienne operatives went to Basle, Switzerland, and established the industry there, where it became second only to Etienne. The third most important centre was Coventry, England, but Crefeld and Vienna are also large producing centres. Today there are manufactured in the United States quite as many ribbons as are made in St. Etienne. The products of Switzerland consist mainly of plain styles; that of France largely of fine and fancy millinery goods; that of Crefeld mainly of black silk and black velvet ribbons, the latter a specialty; that of England largely of plain goods, while the United States tries everything with much success, though dependent chiefly upon Europe for the lead in styles.

It is a curious fact that for 500 years ribbons were worn mostly by men rather than by women, especially during the long period of effeminacy in the male attire. In the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries their use in England was restricted to the royalty and gentry by statute. In the time of Charles II. and James II. the whole attire was covered with ribbons. A fop in those days was described as "wearing more than would stock half a dozen shops of twenty country peddlers." It is another curious fact that in the manufacture of ribbons the self-acting loom was in use 100 years before Cartwright's invention, and that in more recent times little new has been added in that branch of the silk industry.—[London Times.

What Amber Is.

Scientists tell us that thousands of years ago, during the cretaceous period, great forests of a peculiar species of cone-bearing pine grew along the marshy coasts of northern Europe—particularly in the vicinity of the Baltic. As the tree trunks yielded to the encroachments of time, the exuded rosin was left seemingly imperishable. Gradually as the years went by while the coast line sank, the sea encroached further and further. Over the rotted remains of the forests gathered the sea silt and debris. And I have sometimes wondered whether or no the weight of these deposits might not have extracted from the resinous lumps something of their oily exudations, whereby through other processes only known to nature, the gum itself became of the remarkable consistency—neither too hard nor too soft—which has to do with its peculiar value as the amber of commerce. This, however, is simply a conjectural theory of my own.

On the Prussian seaboard at the present day, these amber deposits, whose specimens vary in size from that of a pea to lumps weighing several pounds, are dredged for in the shallows. In the deeper parts, a submarine diver is sent down who rakes over the bottom with a stout two-pronged fork. After a heavy gale, lumps of amber are not infrequently washed ashore. And as the clouded or milky white amber sometimes has commanded as high a price as $250 a pound, it will be seen that the amber fishery pays.—[Golden Argosy.

A RAJAH AT HOME.

Story of a Visit to an East Indian Potentate.

Caste Prejudices as They Exist Among the Hindoos.

I went through a labyrinth of dark corridors and frowning gateways, and found the king in a little room with a mud floor and whitewashed walls. He had not thought it necessary to put on his brilliant robes and jewels of state for an old friend, so I found him sitting on a bed with a blanket wrapped about him and his turban by his side; but as his servants approached him they took up the dust from the earth and placed it against their foreheads, and even a portly uncle who came in with me touched the king's feet by way of salutation. When I had taken my seat I offered him a cigarette; he watched his servants leave the room before he accepted, adding by way of explanation: "These people think that I ought not to put into my mouth anything that you have touched." The rajah was fond of smoking and he made an arbitrary distinction between cigarettes and anything else that passed his lips. He would have been horrified if I had laid my finger on his hookah or touched his drinking-vessel, but to the unclean hands that had fingered the Egyptian cigarette that he was smoking he paid no heed. Such exceptions to caste rules are growing more numerous every day. All drugs and medicines have long been taken by Hindoos without blame, and in some places ice and soda water are consumed by rajputs who would not drink water drawn for them by an Englishman from the well. Caste prejudices have always been capable of adapting themselves to necessities or very strong desires.

The Hindoos are an exclusive people, and many caste observances are devices to exclude foreigners. Even if a Hindoo leave his home and settle in another province his family will not always receive him back into caste, though he has kept all the observances; his sojourn among a strange people has made him a foreigner in their eyes.

As I was talking about these things with the rajah, an ancient nurse hobbled out of the women's apartments toward us. Her bent back and wizened, suspicious face would have made her fortune as a witch on the London stage, but the aged dame had not outgrown her taste for ornament. Enormous gold ear-rings hung at the side of her face, and in her nose was a large gold ring, through which the withered lips smiled me a welcome. She brought me a plate of spices and perfumes with a pretty speech from the maharani, saying that everything in the palace was mine, and hoping that I should not be put to any discomfort in their poor home. She added that she had never seen a European, and was very anxious to, so that if I would walk into the courtyard she would have much pleasure in watching me through the trellis. So the rajah led me to the courtyard. Behind the pierced stone-work I could hear the little ladies tittering and the hurry of small feet but could not catch sight of anything more than the deep reds and golds of their shawls. I displayed myself for a few minutes from every point of view, but found it difficult to maintain a proper look of concern and natural dignity, for the rajah was twisting and skaking with suppressed laughter. At last he fairly bolted and roared immoderately, and I had to leave the stage precipitately for fear of compromising the dignity of the British nation, of which I was at the moment the accepted type.

The maharani sent down to say that she had been charmed, but could not help wondering why a rich Englishman should put on clothes "like an ass' skin." I tried to excuse my gray tweed coat by saying that our poor northern complexions would not bear the gorgeous colors which looked so lovely upon her countrymen, but I found out afterward that I had struck a wrong note, for she would rather have been told that her own complexion was as fair as mine.

As I was taking my leave of the rajah I offered to shake hands with him, as we usually did, but he drew back, saying: "I have just bathed and am going to eat my dinner. If I were to shake hands with you I should have to bathe again before eating. You won't mind?"—[Pall Mall Gazette.

A Wanton Crime.

Miss Bellina Prior, daughter of the late Colonel Prior, was arrested recently at the residence of her mother, Vicar's hall, Armagh, Ireland, and charged before the magistrates with having drowned Ann Slavin, aged 3 years. The evidence showed that Miss Prior enticed the child into her house, gave it sweetmeats and then drowned it in the kitchen boiler. Prisoner said she committed the crime because she was treated unkindly at home, and she did not care if she were hanged.—[Commercial Advertiser.

Not What It Used to Be.

Woman (to tramp): "You must find life very easy."

Tramp: "Easy! Why madam, the amount of brain work that I am forced to do to obtain food, and to partially clothe myself, would kill a weaker man. Competition, madam, has wrecked the profession."—[Epoch.

Wild Tribes of Burmah.

About the wild tribes in Burmah we have some interesting details, given in the Saturday Review. A young staff officer fresh from a fort near the plateau of the Southern Shan tribes describes the country as abounding in wood and water, and the Shans themselves as addicted to blood feuds of a not very alarming or dangerous kind. Two clans had fought for thirteen days consecutively without coming to close quarters, and with only one casualty. The Northern Shans are divided into some twenty-four semi-independent tribes, always squabling and fighting. The Burmese exercised over these clans a sovereignty which varied in oppression and weight according to distance. Another tribe, that of the Chins, has its home near the head waters of the Irrawadi and the Chindwin rivers. A curious fable about the origin of the human race from 101 eggs is too long to quote or analyze. That these Chins have devoted most of their energies to the preparation of khaung, an intoxicating drink, without any prompting from the English pioneer, is a very melancholy fact which we commend to Canon Farrar. The details of this mixture are repulsive. Bark, the root of the egg plant, beans, peppercorns, garlic, the entrails of a porcupine, and rice flour are all mashed up together in balls, exposed to the sun for three days, then buried with parboiled rice, and diluted with water. The preparation is now fit to be sucked up through tubes—like American drinks---and is pronounced "divine." Indeed, by reason of its excellence, it must be first offered to the Nats or spirits. The system of cultivation by burning strips or terraces of land is, like that of all tribes on the eastern frontier, wasteful and improvident. Women do all the hard work and become prematurely ugly and old. Marriages are simple in form, and are accompanied by a large consumption of fowls, pork and liquor. Deaths and burials are equally the occasion for a sacrifice and feasting. The corpse is first burned, and the calcined bones are kept in a pot for one year, and then deposited in the family burial-place. And it is curious that those who have been killed "by shot and steel" are wrapped in a mat and burned in the jungle without rites.

The President's Proper Title.

In the first congress under the present constitution, in 1789, the question of the titles of the president and vice-president was much considered, and a joint committee of the senate and the house reported that it would not be proper to employ any titles but those "expressed in the constitution;" and such was the conclusion adopted, though not enacted in a statute. A special committee of the senate, however, anxious for something like monarchical gorgeousness, proposed that the chief magistrate should be called "His Highness, the President of the United States and the Protector of their Liberties," but the level-headed republicans of that day would not see it. The appellations of "His Excellency" and "His Honor" were spoken of, but those who wished for distinguished titles did not hold them adequate. The debates on the proposal were animated and the result was that the official title and the etiquettical address of the president have ever since been those of the constitution alone. He is the president of the United States, and he is addressed simply as Mr. President.

That is the usage and the unwritten law to this day. No foreign minister, no member of the president's cabinet, and no officer of the army or navy would be allowed to employ any other form of speech. It is the form of official, legal politeness, and the custom of good society; and everything beyond is snobbishness.—[New York Sun.

Three Gold Dollars.

At a meeting of the Missionary Society of the women of the Southwest Missouri Conference a letter was read stating that three gold dollars had been sent to the society, the donor requesting that one be sent to the missionary in Brazil, another to China and the third to Mexico. The history of these gold dollars was told. About forty years ago a little girl and two brothers were each presented with such a piece by their mother. When the war came on the boys had grown to manhood and entered the conflict. Both were killed and the gold dollars passed into the hands of their sister, now an aged and infirm woman, who treasured them until a few days ago, when she sent them there to be disposed of as above stated. The Independence auxiliary, when this report was made, requested that it be allowed to buy these gold dollars at $2 each and that it would return them to the Treasury, only wanting the coins long enough to exhibit them in the district meeting. This was done and a similar proposal made by the Lexington auxiliary, through Mrs. J. B. Silver was also accepted.—[Chicago Times.

Fishing by Electricity.

A pocket dynamo and a scoop-net promise to supercede the can of angleworms, the rod, and the minnow bucket. The United States steamer Albatross has been fitted with electric fishing lights for the conduct of scientific research, and preliminary experiments with these lights have revealed the fact that the curiosity of fish to investigate this unwonted radiance brings them to the light in shoals.—[Chicago News.

When Wife's A-go'n' Away.

Somehow yarns around the grocery
Ain't so funny as before,
An' I'm all the time forgottin'
This or that 'ere little chore;
When I git out in the kitchen,
Want to hang around an' stay;
Guess I'm foolish cuss this ev'nin',
Why—my wife's a-go'n' away.

She's a-fixin' things up for me
With a thoughtful, lovin' care,
Tellin' me that somethin's here,
An' somethin' else is over there;
Lookin' sober, speakin' low voiced,
Though she hasn't much to say;
Ketch her eyes on me all dim like—
Guess she hates to go away.

Wish 'twas over—wish 'twas way off—
Wish we didn't have to part;
That's jist what I keep a thinkin',
An' afeelin' in my heart.
P'raps our speerits see much further
Than the partin' of today,
An' jest hint what they can't tell us,
When a loved one's go'n' away,

Calls to mind another journey,
By an' by we all must go.
Wonder who's a gettin' ready
For the train that moves so slow?
Brings the tears so think about it.
So I git nigh her an' pray
It may be my time for startin',
Jest when she's a-go'n' away.

—[Omaha World.

HUMOROUS.

The latest out—The boy kept after school.

The anatomy of melancholy is boiled old hen.

The proper caper—Sauce for boiled mutton.

An office that seeks the man is the police office.

Half the pepper sold by New York grocers is p's.

The silent watches of the night are not Waterbury's.

When barge meets barge then comes the tug of commerce.

Mournful numbers—A balance on the wrong side of the sheet.

Monody on a toper's nose—It looked upon the wine till it was red.

The rifle, though not sociable in its habits, rarely goes off by itself.

When the captain wants to stop the vessel, does he hoist a stay-sail.

Even truth itself is not always veracious. It lies at the bottom of a well.

A geologist's request to his best girl: "Drink to me only with thine gneiss."

Time waits for no man because some men are so long in coming to time, we suppose.

There are two things that a woman will always jump at—a conclusion and a mouse.

When is a lamp in a window like a tombstone? When it is set for a late husband.

Scientists say that the potato rot comes once in ten years—every decayed as it were.

A young bachelor is an odd fellow, and some woman is always trying to get even with him.

"Is life worth living?" has become a society question. We answer: It depends on the liver.

"One good turn deserves another" was never spoken of the paper collar at this time of the year.

It was a New York tramp, who was awakened by a policeman's club, that remarked, "I was rapped in slumber."

It is no new thing for a popular man to be banqueted at a hotel, yet some people would call it a modern inn ovation.

When the spider described the beauties of his parlor to the fly he forgot to state that it was furnished on the installment plan.

Brown---That is a handsome umbrella you've got, Robinson. Was it a birthday present? Robinson--Yes, one I gave to my wife.

Policeman: Hello, what's this? One of the crowd: Case of prostration. Policeman: What from? Heat? Crowd: No; banana peel.

A patriotic old New Yorker says that if it wasn't for its dog days and cat nights, New York in summer would be an ideal place of residence.

A musician recently submitted a song to a publisher, entitled "Why do I live?' After reading a small portion of it, the publisher wrote the composer as follows: "Because you sent it by a messenger boy."

At the circus recently the leopard began teasing the elephant. The elephant bore it in majestic silence until the thing ceased to be amusing. Then he growled, "Hush, child, or I'll knock the spots off you!"

Theodwinkle Brown sent a dollar to learn how an advertiser could "guarantee a man to make $1200 a year without work," and was told to put out $1200 at ten per cent. He thinks now that an advertiser of "How to Get Rich" has a sure thing.

Correct diagnosis. Doctor (feeling patient's pulse)—What is your husband's business? Patient's wife—He is a protographer. D.—Has he been working hard of late? P. W.—I don't know, doctor. He took the portraits of four babies, yesterday. D.—H'm! Brain fever.

Fixing the Blame—Judge—"You say that your father died from a sudden shock to his system. Was he an electrician?' Prisoner—"No. He fell from a scaffold." Judge—"Oh, a brick-layer, was he? Was it his own fault?' Prisoner—"I think it was the sheriff's fault, yer honor."

YOUNG ADVENTURERS.

Three Illinois Boys Venture Into Indian Territory and are Killed.

A deputy sheriff has brought information to Wichita, Kan., of an atrocious triple murder in the Indian Territory, the victims being Ed. Finley, H. Holliday and J. Garwood, of Springfield, Ill.

The three youths, none of whom was twenty years old, found their way to the Territory about two months ago and camped on the Red Fork of the Arkansas, where they lived on the fruit of their guns. They made an expedition into the Seminole country, and while there lost some money, and one of the number accused a half breed named Peter Evans, known as "Seminole Pete," of having stolen the cash. A quarrel ensued.

The next morning Evans was found dead in his hut. The three strangers had left the country, and suspicion pointed to them. The Indians and half-breed friends of Evans quickly followed, and trailed the boys to their camp, where they murdered all three of them.

ACTIVE LAWMAKERS.

The Large Number of Bills Introduced in the Senate.

The number of bills introduced in the United States Senate so far this season exceeds that of any other Congress during its first session and falls only about two score short of the number introduced in the Senate in two sessions of the last Congress, which surpassed all preceding Congresses in this respect.

During the last Congress there were 3358 Senate bills introduced, while with the adjournment of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress the number of Senate bills introduced already exceeds 3330.

THE LABOR WORLD.

AN immense car factory to employ 2500 men is to be built at Duluth, Minn.

A GREAT combination of wire mat manufacturers has been made at Chicago.

OVER 1000 workmen in pipe and tube works have been discharged since June.

THREE blasting furnaces, costing $700,000, will soon be erected at Birmingham, Ala.

STEEL picket fencing will be turned out in immense quantities at Beaver Falls, Penn.

THE Scranton (Pa.) Knights of Labor Co-operative Overall Factory is a success.

THE wife of Senator Stanford has founded a home for working women's children in Albany, N. Y.

ABOUT 200 elevators will be built during the next twelve months for the farmers of the Northwest.

THE pin factories of England, France, Holland and Germany are said to turn out 77,000,000 pins daily.

THERE are at least 250,000 women in Massachusetts alone who are earning a living by industrial occupations.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company employs 55,000 men on its Eastern lines. About 5,000 will be gradually discharged.

WE used to get our shipping ropes from France, but now we manufacture them ourselves and get a small quantity from Canada.

THE Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad employes who were discharged for ticket frauds, have sued the company for $50,000 damages.

ONE of the biggest and best nail works in the United States has just been started at Wichita, Kan. It will turn out 800 kegs every day.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., is the great furniture-making centre of the United States. It has forty-two furniture factories which employ 12,000 men.

RAILWAYS are said to consume more than half the world's production of iron, the car wheels required in the United States alone taking over 2,000,000 tons.

AN achievement in American manufacture was the construction of a class A anthracite locomotive, weighing 110,000 pounds, in sixteen hours and fifty-five minutes, at Altoona, Penn.

THE car-building capacity of the country has reached such a point that it is almost impossible to keep all going, and builders are cutting prices terribly to get orders. Wages are coming down.

IT is reported that the first run of Dakota tin was put through the new smelting process at Rapid City successfully, and plans for the erection of large works for treating tin are in course of execution.

THE maritime labor unions of Sydney, Australia, have resolved that the Chinese hands on board the steamer Alameda must be replaced by Europeans, otherwise the steamer will not be allowed to load.

LADIES in Allegheny City, Penn., to the number of 200 have agreed that they will not make purchases at stores which keep open after 6 o'clock on Saturday night. They argue that the saleswomen are made so tired with their late hours and hard work on Saturday that they are not able to enjoy their holiday on Sunday.

THERE is still a rush of labor to the West, and a great deal of new work is projected. The house-builders all over the West and South are having about as much work as they can handle. Architects are busy. At no time were there more fine residences going up for men who ten or twenty years ago lived in cheap rented houses.

IT is announced that after settling all outstanding debts the estate of the late Roscoe Conkling will amount to between $700,000 and $800,000. This sum was accumulated during about seven years of close attention on the part of Mr. Conkling to his legal practice. During that time he paid off a security indebtedness in Utica of $150,000.

THE British Consul in his annual report shows that the cost of growing a pood (equal to thirty six pounds) of wheat in India is only thirty cents, in America forty-two, Russia fifty-five, Germany, Roumania and Italy from fifty-six to seventy-three, France eighty one and England about ninety-five.

THE MARKETS.

28	NEW YORK.	
Beef, City Dressed	8¼@	9¾
Calves, common to prime	5 @	
Sheep	3½@	5½
Lambs	6¾@	8
Hogs—Live	6 00 @	6 30
Dressed	6 @	6¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 35 @	4 60
Patents	4 25 @	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	88¼@	88¾
Rye—State	56 @	58
Barley—State	82 @	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	55¾@	56¼
Oats—No. 1 White	— @	45
Mixed Western	35 @	38
Hay—Choice Timothy	95 @	1 00
Straw—Long Rye	90 @	95
Lard—City Steam	— @	8
Butter—State Creamery	20 @	21
Dairy	15½@	16
West. Im. Creamery	14½@	17
Factory	14 @	15½
Cheese—State Factory	7¾@	9¾
Skims	3 @	7¾
Western	7 @	8¾
Eggs—State and Penn	19 @	19½
	BUFFALO.	
Steers—Western	4 00 @	4 75
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 00 @	6 00
Lambs—Western	6 50 @	8 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 85 @	5 95
Flour—Family	4 85 @	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	90¾@	91
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	57 @	57½
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	— @	35½
Barley—State	88 @	91
	BOSTON.	
Beef—Good to choice	9½@	10
Hogs—Live	5¾@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.	4 90 @	5 25
Corn—Steamer Yellow	59 @	60½
Oats—No. 2 White	41¾@	43
Rye—State	60 @	65¾
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET	
Beef—Dressed weight	4¾@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	— @	4¾
Lambs	— @	7¾
Hogs—Northern	7 @	7¾
	PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 75 @	3 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red	85½@	86
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	55½@	56¼
Oats—Mixed	39¾@	41
Rye—No. 2	— @	78
Butter—Creamery Extra	— @	20
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9¼@	9¾

The North Carolinian.

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For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR,
CHARLES F. McKESSON
of Burke county.

TREASURER,
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wake county.

SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.
DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
of New Hanover county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland county.

PASQUOTANK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pasquotank will meet in County Convention at the Court House in Elizabeth City, N. C, on Monday, August 6, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County officers and for the Legislature, and for the transaction of such other business as may be thought proper. The precincts in the county that have already elected delegates are hereby recognized; the others will proceed to do so as provided by the party plan of organization. By order of the Executive Committee.

J. P. OVERMAN, Chair'n.
J. S. MORRIS, Sec'y.

A CHEERUL HOUSEHOLD.

Says a writer, "blessed is that home whose occupants are habitually cheerful." They who look resolutely on the bright side of things radiate happiness as the sun does light. The clouds of care, worry and melancholy are dissipated by their presence, and life seems sweet and promising when they are near. Patience, courage and enterprise are born of a cheerful heart, for cheerfulness is a virtue quite as much as a gift. They who sulk and fret and pine for things they cannot reach are as wrong as they are unhappy. If discontent affected only the discontented, they might indulge their selfishness without such deep reproach, but here as elsewhere the innocent must suffer with the guilty. A cross, unhappy mother ruins the comfort of the whole household. A sour, misanthropic father makes wife and children miserable, and both perpetuate their gloom.

It is impossible to be brave, resolute or enterprising when giants doubt and despair block perpetually the way. The heroes, the discoverers, the saints and martyrs have ever been sustained by an unfaltering belief that all would in the end be well, and they have been able to command a large following in proportion to their power to inspire others with similar faith. Men naturally resist the influence of those who are full of fears and dark forebodings, but yield willing hearts to the leadership of such as press forward with bright hope and cheerful courage.

Cheerfulness gives sign of greater strength than mere light-hearted joy. It takes note of danger and recognizes difficulties but meets both expecting to overcome. It is the outcome of settled beliefs and the expression of mature character, and depends not on changing circumstances. Mark Tapley was more than "jolly." His philosophy did not desert him under the most depressing conditions, and he actually changed trouble into pleasure by laughing squarely in its face. The misfortune that came to him found such a cheerful soul, it forgot its gloomy errand and remained to share his happiness. Every one knows how hard it is to discipline a laughing child. So fate finds not the heart to deal hard blows to smiling cheerfulness, though it bestows them freely on dark misanthropy.

The Indianopolis *News*, an independent paper published at Harrison's home, predicts that Mr. Harrison will grow upon the State," and says further that if he is elected he will have "a great deal of influence with his administration." The *News* but voices the sentiments of all careful thinkers.

In his speech to the Committee of notification that called on Grover Cleveland, the latter said: "I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the Administration now drawing to a close." It was not at all necessary that he should. The Republican party is willing to dwell on it for him during the intervening time between now and November.

"Don't be deceived about California," writes from Stockton a man who knows the State well. "On the protection issue every Pacific State is sure. The meeting in San Francisco (to ratify the Chicago ticket) surpassed anything in the history of California."

THE TARIFF BENEFITS THE FARMER.

While direct protection is of importance to the farmer, the indirect benefits accruing to him from the diversification of our industries are much greater and beyond the possibility of calculation. In this lies the chief advantage. Every farmer tills the soil for a double purpose, first, to supply the necessities for himself and his household, and, secondly, to secure a surplus with which he may obtain those articles of necessity and luxury which cannot be produced from the soil.

Now, for this surplus the farmer needs a market, and that market which yields the best returns will be to him the most advantageous. There are but two markets open to him, the home market and the foreign. Will any farmer be deluded into a belief that a policy which destroys his home market and forces him into the distant markets of the world with his surplus products, with all the attending and enormous cost of transportation, will redound to his advantage? Every farmer understands that the nearer his market to his farm the more abundant his profits.

Therefore, any policy which tends to diversify our industries and give employment to a large class of our people outside of agriculture, and who thus become consumers of the surplus products of the farm at home, as does the tariff, must inure to the benefit of the American farmer; and any policy which tends to diminish these industries and force the capital and labor employed therein onto the farm to become producer rather than consumer, as would free trade, must from necessity increase the agricultural product while at the same time lessening the demand therefor. Of course no intelligent farmer is in favor of the latter.

TELLING THE TRUTH.

We call special attention to the following extracts from two of the leading English papers. They tell the story.

It would hardly be possible to put the Free-Trade case more clearly or more strongly, and yet President Cleveland shrinks from the use of the term "Free Trade," and in fact, declares that those who taunt him with being a Free Trader are deceiving the country. It is certain that the arguments which Cleveland urges are those which Cobden used to employ forty-five years ago, and which any English Free Trader would employ now.—London Times.

President Cleveland shows that he is the Free Trade candidate in every thing but the name. The reservation is an important one for American party purposes. The President feels compelled to characterize the attempt to brand him as a Free Trader as deception, but for all that the electoral conflict between free trade and protection, and nothing else.—London News.

Cleveland's British friends can afford to tell the truth. They state it exactly as it stands. But Cleveland's supporters in this country cannot afford to tell the truth, and so they resort to the falsehoods which disgust his English admirers.

Hon. Henry D. Pierce, a prominent Indiana Democrat, formerly law partner of Senator Turpie of Indiana and whose father was a brother-in-law of Vice Presieent Hendricks has declared for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Pierce is a protectionist and cannot follow the Cleveland administration in its free trade tendencies.

The Fort Dodge Times, for eighteen years, the Democratic organ of Webster county, edited by Mr. L. R Train, one of the leading Democrats of Northwestern Iowa, has turned its back on Cleveland and comes out for Harrison.

Mr. Sam. J. Randall is reported to have said that when he takes the stump to explain that the St. Louis platform does not antagonize protection to American industries, it will be when he is insane.

Senator Allison says the Republican Presidental nomination is "an excellent one, which will develop the full strength of the party. Harrison is a brilliant man, experienced statesman and patriot.

At the battle of Peach Tree Creek General Harrison stripped his shirt from his body and tore it into bandages for his wounded soldiers, Is there anything "cold" or "unsympathetic" in such a man?

The Irish-Americans are coming out for Harrison and protection in all parts of the country. They have no use for the American annex to the British Tory machine.

This is a Republican year in New York. Here is the record: 1872, Republican; 1876, Democratic; 1880, Republican: 1884, Democratic.

Every dude has a head-light—Duluth Paragrapher.

In this locality it is in the shape of a tall white hat.

American wages for American workmen, American markets for the American people, protection for American homes.

United States Senator Stockbridge has wagered his best stallion valued at $30,000 that Harrison will be elected President.

A Letter for Workingmen to Read.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

Dear Sir: I am very much interested in the present tariff bill now pending, which prompts me to write this letter to you. I am satisfied if the Mills bill passes both Houses that my wages will be reduced at least one-half. I am a mechanic, and have had a vote ever since 1871, and have always cast it for the Democratic party, but I will not vote for Mr. Cleveland or any other man that will reduce my wages. I am perfectly disgusted to think that I have supported that party so long and was so anxious to see them get into power; and the very first thing they want to do is to ruin our industries and pull down our wages! If they are honest and conscientious in their views on the tariff I suppose they will be willing to have their salaries reduced in the same proportion that our wages are reduced.

Who favored the working class during the last panic? Not Grover Cleveland or Mr. Mills. Not the men who were afraid of losing their money in banks or business. No, sir; it was the gentlemen of this country who, by keeping their money in the mills and factories, kept God knows how many people from starving! The wages were small, it is true, but I believe in most instances the men made as much as the owners, and in some instances the men made more than the owners, as in the case of a failure—and there were plenty of them—all of which the present low tariff men escaped. Why did they escape? Because they would not put their money up and risk it to give you or I a day's work. What was the working class in this country before the war, and what were their wages? What have the working-class been since the war, and what have have their wages been? Every person can answer this. I suppose they want good old Democratic times and slavery again.

They say that if our wages are lowered we can buy cheaper. How can we buy when we have no work and the money? They want to stop the wheels that make our living in this country and start the idle wheels of Europe. I see enough of European customs without being forced to buy their goods. I am opposed to any person coming here from Europe and substituting their customs for ours in any way, shape or form. At what per cent. did this country advance before the war? What was the farmer with his log house, rail fence, imported furnitare and no carpets on his floor before the war? And what is the farmer today, and what has he been since the war, with his mansion to live in, furnished with American goods made by American workmen, and surrounded by stylish, improved fences, with a barn worth ten times as much as his old house? And he does not allow his children to do as he did in the olden time.

It is not fashionablee enough with good farms, stock, carriages, etc, and yet Mr. Cleveland says the poor farmer is imposed upon. At least they want us to have a change, but they do not cite us any favorable precedent. They do not give us any facts or figures. Remember I am speaking from a workingman's standpoint, and I believe I speak the sentiments of a great majority if not of all the workingmen in this country. They want us to change a sure thing for an uncertainty. They say that our expenses will be reduced in proportion to our receipts, but they do not tell us that we shall have as much work then as now. We know just exactly how much we have paid for everything we are and have been using since we have a tariff. We know just exactly what to expect if the tariff is kept on. They do not tell us what the cost will be if we have Mr. Mills's new way.

Very respectfully,
J. W. McGRANAHAN,
877 Eighth Ave., N. Y. City.

Indiana Safe.

Attorney-General Michener, of Indiana, said about the Hoosier State: General Harrison's nomination has assured Indiana to the Republican column. General Gresham's friends have acted handsomely, and such leaders as Col. Calkins, C. W. Fairbanks and others have come generously up to the work, so that we have no break anywhere in our line. Indiana is so evenly divided politically that in a total vote of about two-thirds of a millions, the issue is determined by less than 5,000 votes. We think we have already secured more than that number from the Democratic party, and we see signs of many more coming over. Every day some Democrat of local or State prominence gives his adhesion to the Republican cause and declares his intention of voting for General Harrison. We hear of no votes changing the other way. The tariff question is important with us, and affects our growing manufacturering establishments; wool-growing and other important industries. We can carry Indiana on that issue beyond question.

Is It Short Memory, or What!

Is Mr. Cleveland blessed with a short memory or with a chronic indisposition to keep his pledges and the pleuge of his party? The Convention at Chicago, on July 10, 1884, declared that "the selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens resident therein." Mr. Cleveland yesterday nominated five Judges for Utah, Dakota, Idaho and Alaska. Only only one of the five is a resident of the Territory for which he is named. Are Democratic promises made only to be disregarded?—Tribune.

He Always was for Grover.

Watertown Times.

Thurman is called the old Roman because, we suppose, he is willing to throw himself into the breach to save his party. Cleveland is not called a noble Roman. He throws his party in the breach to save himself.

The New York Independent and the Boston Transcript, both of which supported Cleveland four years ago, have declared for Harrison and Morton.

The Republican Creed.

Condensed into the form of a short creed, the Republican platform is something like this:

We believe in a free ballot and in having every vote counted;

We believe in protection for protection's sake, and we are not ashamed of it;

We believe in abolishing internal taxes created for war purposes;

We believe in the direct protection of American labor against cheap foreign labor;

We believe in free internal competition;

We believe in railroad regulation;

We believe in homesteads and good homestead titles for citizens;

We believe in home rule for big and intelligent Territories;

We believe in a double monetary standard;

We believe in the utmost facilities for education as worth all they can cost;

We believe in a big merchant marine and in American ship-yards.

We believe in a good navy, good coast defenses, and good water routes for commerce.

We believe in making other nations respect our rights and pay for all they get from us;

We believe in protecting American citizens against foreign interference, not only at home, but in any part of the world.

General Clay Buries the Tomahawk.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: Well Blaine did what no other man has done—declined a nomination for the Presidency. Harrison is our next best man—and no envy! Heavens and earth, what a factor is this in the world's history! And Depew shows talent, and you are all agreed upon Morton. Then let us wia.

Kentucky went fifteen to six and four scattering! So I am even with my friends—"the enemy," But now I bury the tomahawk It is not passing strange that I should have gone for the grandfather and then advised my friends to go for the grandson? I grow a little superstitious as I grow older. There must be a Providence in the order of events. Harrison must win. "Rad!"

C. M. CLAY.
White Hall, Ky., June 26, '88.

A Clean Campaign.

N. Y. Observer.

At a great meeting of a prominent organization of women a few months ago a resolution was passed earnestly depreciating the practice of indulging in personal abuse in the conduct of political campaigns, and it was further resolved that all possible efforts should be made for the suppression of the practice, Whether it may be counted as one of the results of this action or not we cannot say, but we are gratified to note a disposition on the part of the leading partisan journals to refrain from abusive personalities with respect to the Presidential candidates now before the country. One of these journals which has hitherto been somewhat addicted to the practice of "mud-throwing" has come out boldly and determinedly on the side of a clean and honorable campaign. Let it be a campaign, it says, of principles and not of personalities. "Let every paper which has circulation and character resolve to print no campaign lies of any kind." This is a good resolve to make and a better one to keed.

The Pacific Coast All Right.

Inter-Ocean.

Judge Estee was asked the other day for his judgement concerning the political outlook upon the Pacific Coast and immediately replied:

"California will give 10,000 majority for Harrison and Morton as surely as it will give one majority. The ticket will carry every Pacific Coast State. There isn't any sort of question of wavering doubt about it. The Coast will go Republican certain. The tariff question affects us in California above every other consideration. The State has been growing rapidly in material prosperity which has been largely promoted by a protective tariff.

Where Woman Can Vote.

Albany Journal.

Twenty years ago women could not vote anywhere. To-day they have full suffrage in Washington and Wyoming territories; municipal suffrage in Kansas; municipal suffrage (single women and widows) in England, Scotland, Ontario and Nova Scotia; and school suffrage in these fourteen of the United States: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kentucy, Indiana, Michigan, Oregon and Wisconsin.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and althroat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

The Fall of Adam and Eve

From Texas Siftings.

"Why did God forbid Adam and Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit?" asked a Sunday school teacher of his class.

"For fear they might fall out of the tree and hurt themselves," replied Johnnie Fizzletop, who had his arm in a sling.

A poll of 300 Democrats in one ward of Chattanooga, Tenn, shows that one-third of them are in favor of Harrison and protection.

Republican State Platform.

RESOLVED, 1. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A NEW BOOK.

Life in the South Since the War.

POEMS AND SKETCHES.

BY MRS. ANNIE M. E. MURPHY.

—0—

These sketches will embrace a description of Life in the South since the War in Mississippi, Alabama Florida, Georgia, Tennessee Virgina, South Carolina, and the Old North State. The Tournament, the Lawn Party, the Barbecue, the Camp Meeting, the spirit of Chivalry, the joys and sorrows of this charming portion of our Nation—all are placed before the reader in a brief but thorough manner. Subscription list now open.

Price of Book $1.00

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the quality but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying

—AND—

Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

WhOlesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,
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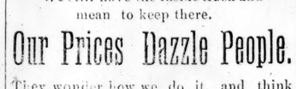

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A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

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FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel, It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

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We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with the assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett proffts for his toil.

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Elizabeth City Normal School.

—0—

The next term of the NORMAL SCHOOL will begin at Elizabeth City N. C., on

—Monday, July 9th, 1888,—

and continue three weeks.

FACULTY: Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of Wilmington, N. C.; Deputy State Superintendent Henry Houck, of Harrisburg, Penn'a; Mrs. E. G. Thompson and Prof. S. L. Sheep, of Elizabeth City.

Tuition free. Board can be had at the rate of $2.50 and $3 per week. Teachers expecting to attend should apply to their County Superintent for certificate entitling them to reduced fare on railroads and on steamboats

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or Hon. C. C. POOL, Chairman of Local Board, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs. Jos. W. Etheredge.

This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said County, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which issued at the time the summons issued will both be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action in regard to said attachment as he may be advised.

J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

ARTHUR ROBBINS JOSEPH ROBBINS

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FRUIT & PRODUCE,

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ROANOKE COLLEGE,

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Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 35th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free Address SOLON D. DARNER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

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DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES; etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

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FOOT OF DOCK STREET
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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

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Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

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Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

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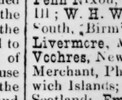

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1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

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"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

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Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment.

Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago Ill; W. H. Worthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge R. S. Voorhes, New York City Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phil.; Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Richie, Inverness, Scotland; Emma Cooper Utilla, Spanish Honduras; M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal; James Moore, Sup't Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part or the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE

It is used by grocerymen in displaying and delivering goods, by farmers to gather and store fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

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It is made in three sizes to hold twenty four and thirty-six quart boxes or crates (which will be furnished when ordered), with hinged covers and racks to keep the baskets separated, and being made of open slats allows a free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best materials, are light, durable and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

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THE PUREST NATURAL WATER.

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Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

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TOILET SOAP.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from olive Oil and other selected materials. Always the same. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

A

BIG

OFFER!

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We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them. as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season,

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c, on all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins ase very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them,

We also want to call your attention to our line of Seasucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson. Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Work for success.

☞ Every vote will count.

☞ The CAROLINIAN wants the cause to win.

☞ Cotton blooms are appearing in different localities.

☞ Our farmers are reporting their crop prospects more encouraging.

☞ The official call for the Republican Convention of this County appears in this issue. It will be held August 6th.

☞ The Normal School is now in its second week. The attendance has increased, and the exercises are instructive and interesting.

☞ At the Pasquotank Democratic Convention last week a delegation favorable to Skinner was appointed to the Congressional Convention.

☞ The second lecture in the Normal course will be delivered at the Court House to-morrow night by Prof. M. C. S. Noble. He is Superintendent of the public Schools of Wilmington, and among the educators of the State he ranks high in reputation.

☞ Realizing that this is to be a campaign of argument and facts, the CAROLINIAN don't propose getting excited with undue enthusiasm, but it will patiently seek to develope the truth and persistently place it before its readers, confident that their judgment will in the end incline them to the right.

☞ The Washington Light Infantry arrived here on Monday evening train. They were met by the Pasquotank Rifles and escorted to the Armory where they were entertained with refreshments, etc. Both Companies left on yesterday morning train for the State Encampment at Wrightsville. The CAROLINIAN wishes them a pleasant time and a safe return.

☞ It is unfortunately true that every man of affairs in this country, if he undertakes to achieve success in his undertakings, will arouse a cur somewhere to bark at his heels; and experience has shown that it is generally the part of wisdom to let such curs bark till they become weary rather than waste time and muscle in clubbing them to their kennels, and such has been the course of the editor of the CAROLINIAN in the main for many years in a somewhat busy life.

☞ At a meeting of colored citizens of Elizabeth City, held on Friday night, at which J. R Brown was called to the chair and A. A. Small was appointed Secretary, after remarks by Jordan Close, Hugh Cale, N. R. Newby, Joshua Bowe and others, a resolution was adopted recommending, in the interests of the Republican party, that an entire white ticket be nominated at the Convention and supported at the election. This action shows an unselfish and patriotic spirit and is highly commendable.

☞ The Elizabeth City Fair is one of the fixed institutions of this locality. It is managed by business men and it is on a permanent basis. It is an institution in which not only the farmers, but ALL the people of Pasquotank and adjoining counties have an interest. This year it will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th of October. It will not only be an occasion for the gathering of the people for the interchanging of courtesies, opinions and experiences, and the enjoyment of a holiday recreation, but by liberal exhibits in the various departments much may be gained in the way of information and become incentives to improvement. Then let it be the determination of the representatives of all our industrial interests to have something ready for exhibition.

☞ The first public lecture in the Normal course was given on Thursday night by Hon. Henry Houck. His subject was "Pluck and Plod," and the argument was to show what important factors they are in the achievement of real success in every department of human effort. The one—resolute, indomitable and courageous; the other—steady, diligent toiling, when combined they are invincible. It was a capital lecture, full of suggestive thoughts and practical illustrations.

——Prof. Houck is a veteran in the cause of popular education. For many years he has been very prominently identified with the public schools of Pennsylvania, and, as Deputy State Superintendent, he has had much to do in shaping the legislation and perfecting the machinery of the public school system of the "Old Keystone." On school matters generally he is authority.

☞ Corn was 65 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ Visit your best farmers and get all their ideas you can.

☞ An accident on the railroad between New York and Norfolk has delayed our paper long enough to miss the first mail.

☞ The toad is the gardener's friend. It devours beetles, caterpillars, spiders, worms, slugs and roaches Few insects can escape his tongue.

☞ Work. Nothing is to be got for nothing, and no man who choses to be industrious need be under obligation to another, for labor of every kind commands its reward.

FOR RENT: Two double rooms in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Apply at this Office.

☞ The Washington *Gazette* states: "A young lady in town says she wants the stores re-opened at night. As she understands it, they were closed to give the clerks a rest, and now she wants them opened to give the girls a rest."

How is it in Elizabeth City?

☞ In another column, under the heading of "The Republican Creed," we give a synopsis of the platform of the Republican party adopted at its last National Convention. It embodies the principles upon which the Republican party stands. They are the principles which the manufacturers, the farmers and the wage-earners everywhere indorse.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

☞ The campaign is now opening, and the indications point to a "red hot" one. But the CAROLINIAN will not get excited—will remain calm, honest and fair. Its arguments and appeals will be addressed to the reason and common sense of its readers, and it will ask a patient consideration of what it may have to say. It will be sent to any address until after the election, for 50 cents a copy. Cash in advance. Send in the names.

☞ Both experience and observation demonstrate that the only real and lasting enjoyment in life is to be found in employment. Everything which man creates decays when neglected, but nothing in nature or art goes to pieces so fast as a man in idleness. The conditions of health, happiness, development, mental and physical vigor are found only in the full exercise of all the powers to the limit of their capacity. And this is not all. Work is honorable, and no man has a rightful place in the community unless he contributes something to the movements of the complicated machinery of society.

—Thompson's Brick stands the test. They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again. They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

☞ In reply to several inquiries we state that Alfred the Great inaugurated the first Cattle Show in 888, just one thousand years ago. He was born at Wantage, Berkshire, in 849, and in 872 he succeeded Ethelred as King of the West Saxons. In 886 Alfred became sovereign of all England, after a bitter war against the invading Danes, whom he conquered. During the ensuing years of peace he encouraged husbandry and other useful arts, rebuilt his cities, and founded wise laws and institutions. Alfred died in 901. Sixty years after his death Agricultural Fairs were introduced into Flanders, which country has ever since been celebrated for its farming.

☞ "A Young Voter" asks, "What were the majorities of the several Congresses from 1875?" The Democrats came in power on the 4th of March, 1875 with 74 matority. On the 4th of March, 1877 their majority was 18. On the 4th of March, 1879 their majority was 22. On the 4th of March, 1881 the Republicans had a majority of 16. On the 4th of March, 1883 the Democrats came in with 81 majority. On the 4th of March, 1885 their majority was reduced to 42; and on March 4th, 1887 it was reduced to 15, showing that their majority has been growing beautifully less, and, we will add, the clear indications are that in the coming election it will more than disappear.

☞ The *Falcon*, in its issue of Friday last. says:

"The CAROLINIAN claims to be mighty fair, but it knows that every time it says the Democratic party is for free trade it is—mistaken."

Oh no, the CAROLINIAN don't "know" any such a thing. Cleveland's message has been endorsed by both the State and National Democratic Conventions, and it is approved and commended by the *leading free trade journals of England!* Cleveland, Carlisle, Mills and all of them write like free traders, talk like free traders and act like free traders. Hence the CAROLINIAN believes that, in fairness and truth, it is justified in saying "the Democratic party is for free trade."

☞ A number of Democrats continue to be very much exercied about our county policies, doing all in their power to induce the colored voters to demand places on the ticket. The latter very well understand the reason why.

LOCAL MENTION.

Cool and pleasant weather.—Mr. John H. Ziegler, who had been recreating at Baltimore and Washington City, has returned and he reports a very satisfactory time—The meetings of the Salvation Army continue to attract large crowds at the Opera House. They are conducted by two young women who appear to be very earnest in their work. Several have professed conversion.—Miss Emma Rippman, of Baltimore, is visiting Miss Ziegler.—Rev. Mr. Johnson, Presbyterian, preached on Sunday morning at the Reform Club Room, in the afternoon at the Court House, and at the Baptist Church at night.—H. A. Latham esq, editor of the Washington *Gazette*, called on Monday.—The Masonic Lodge goes to South Mills to-day to participate in the corner-stone laying of the new Methodist Church.—Mrs. Frank Vaughan and daughter Miss Mildred, are visiting their son and brother Frank E. Vaughan in New York.—The Republicans of Elizabeth City will meet at the Court House on Friday night, at 8:30 o'clock, to elect delegates to the County Convention.—Work on the Fire Department wells has commenced.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1.25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1 00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

THE DISTRICT.

W. D. Pruden and family, of Edenton, have left for an extended trip to Memphis, Tenn.

Javan F. Brinkley, watchman at Walker's log pond at Plymouth, was dead in his small boat on last Wednesday night.

Washington *Progress* says: The O'd Dominion steamers have carried over 6,000 barrels of potatoes from this town during the present season.

The corner stone of the new Methodist Church at South Mills will be laid to day by imposing ceremonies. Several Masonic and Odd Fellow Lodges will participate.

A Pitt county farmer raised 103 barrels of Irish potatoes from a single acre The first fifty bushels he shipped were sold at $4 per barrel and he cleared $520 from the one acre.

The Washington *Gazette* says one hundred and eighty-eight enrolled at the Normal, besides a large body of teachers from steamer and a large numer of children whose names are not registered.

W. A. Potts was not hanged at Washington on the 13th. On that morning he was found in an apparently dying condition from taking morphine. The Governor was notified by telegram and he postponed the execution until the 17th, yesterday.

—DARE: Potts succeeded in succeeding on Monday night.

Last Friday night, at Washington, during a carouse, a young man swallowed a bottle of laudunum; three doctors were called who, by the aid of the stomach pump, saved his life. And a few days ago while several little boys were in the river swimming one of them was drowned.

The Greenville *Reflector* says that Mr. Jas. Evans, living about two miles from town, met with a serious and painful accident last Thursday. A horse which was being carried to water kicked him upon the chin, the force being so violent as to shatter the jaw bones on each side of his face and break out several of his jaw teeth.

The Bethel Herald says a very sad and fatal accident occurred Monday evenin, between here and Robersonville. Two flat cars loaded with timber logs, being pushed along by hand, were running down grade, when, striking another car, the logs were suddenly and violently thrown together, fearfuly crushing Mr. George Nelson and a colored man called Sias; the latter died in a few hours after, and Mr. Nelson died Tuesday morning.

STATE ITEMS

N. C. Board of Pharmacy meets at Goldsboro on the 8th August.

Nearly a thousand carp were taken from one pond in Asheville.

The Raleigh Savings bank has $55,430 on deposit.

The huckleberries shipped from Clinton last week brought back an average of five hundred dollars a day.

Wilmington Star: The fireman's tournament will take place in this city August 14th and 15th, or 15th and 16th.

A special from Asheville states that Walter Bingham the murderer of Miss Lizzie Turlington, is thought to be lurking in that section, and detectives are laying for him.

The Raleigh *Visitor* says A gentleman who has travelled extensively in the northeastern part of the State, says that the crops in that section were never better, and the prospects are for a fine yield. He says he saw fields that will yield fifteen barrels of corn to the acre.

The Kernersville News says High Point is getting belligerent. Two liverymen engaged in a knock down last Monday, and three men amused themselves on the same day, at a boarding house kept by a young widow, shooting at each other. The idea seemed to be to improve the fare (not hair) by making hash of each other.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

Those who were fortunate enough to be present at the Courthouse Thursday night greatly enjoyed the pleasant lecture of Prof. Houck. Pluck and Plod was his subject. Drawing his illustrations from biography, he clearly proved by the contrast between the God-like Coleridge and the less gifted but more persevering Prescott, the importance of Pluck—courage of heart, and Plod—the genius of persistance. Genius he defined as the reward of indefatigable labor, or rather he pointed out that the results of labor would often eclipse heaven-given endowments, if by indolence or want of energy the best use was not made of life. This popular orator made his speech all too brief for his admirers, and many would have been delighted listeners during the conventional "two hours," which he humorously promised not to inflict on his hearers.

Four other entertainments called to old and young Thursday night. That is one sign of a growth of a city. Man is a social being and food and raiment being provided, the next thing is amusement. People must be amused. There is no surer criterion of character than the things which satisfy that want of our nature—the things which amuse us. On the Western prairie as each new "city" took its place, the beer garden and Opera Bouffe appeared simultaneously. In the new influx of gentlemen emigrants (English and Continental) to Florida. "The Cottage" with billiard-table and every thing required for a first class gambling hell, is a necessary amusement for a certain class of men.

Elizabeth City finds recreation and pleasure in her churches. The is no call for "The Cottage", or beer garden, or Bouffe. Ah! of course there are some people here who would like them, but they are in a ever-decreasing minority, and it ever the Temperance Reform triumphs as we devoutly hope it will, it will be delightful to add, and no call for a saloon. The saloons of this city are its mistakes. To have them posted right on the corners of the very streets traversed by ladies on their shopping tours is simply horrid!

The W. C. T. U. continue their weekly meetings at the Reform Club Rooms every Friday at 5 P. M. The State organ, *The Anchor*, which has been suspended is in hopes of being resuscitated with a new editress and an increase of size. Miss Anna Ashton of Asheville, N. C., has kindly offered to attend to the work of editing and compiling the paper, if means are provided by which she can pay the printers, etc. Ever union should help in this good work. No one can over-estimate the amount of good work achieved by a temperance paper. Often some little saying will appeal to the heart from even the faded old last year's paper, like the still small voice of conscience. Even if the impression is slight, yet it has a great reward if for even one day the drunkard is stayed on his downward path.

"What stuff is this?" cries the moderate drinker "I declare its a temperance paper I've been reading—I don't believe in this doctrine, I can stop any time," &c., &c. *ad limitum*. But he don't buy Champagne that time; he spends his money for presents and bon-bons and goes home sober to give a joyful surprise to wife and little ones. This picture is not over drawn. What we read must have an influence, and such is the influence of Temperance teachings.

It was once suggested at a meeting of the W. C. T. U. that Temperance papers and tracts be left at the depot for travellers to take or leave, freely given to exercise this sweet and Christian influence. Let some action be taken on this subject, Life is short.

How pleasant it is to be remembered! Mrs. E. G. Thompson remembered "Eveleen" Saturday night and sent her a plate full of delicious cake, and a bunch of bananas—not a bunch?—well nearly! Many, many thanks.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF July 11.

To Decapitations by M—No. 1. Bear-No. 2. Glass, No. 3. Prussia, No. 4. Fair. To Charade by Faunie—Portugal.

CHARADE.

By M.

My first is an adjective simple
Of positive degree
Four letters make me (that's a help)
Some think, and "Ah! I see!"
My second has two syllables
Which oft describe a man,
In homely language (scarce polite)
I must not tell all I can.
My whole reveals a poet grand,
The first and greatest of our land.

DECAPITATIONS,

By M.

No 1. Behead an article of apparel and leave a farmer's utensil.
No. 2. Behead a number and make it equal.
No. 3. Behead a war-cry and leave a child's toy.
No. 3. Behead an adverb of time and leave a domestic animal.

Brace up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts and want to brace up. Brace up but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis, very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters and only 50 cents a bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

LUMBER WANTED

GIRARD SHIPPING CO
PHILADELPHIA
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co 106 Wall street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APRIL 30, 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound, daily, except Sundays, leaves Eliza'eth City 12.30 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3:30 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at No. folk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points in Chowan, Scuppernong Edenton, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with steamer Key-Stone Tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Mattice Stone and all landings on the Chowan and Meherin Rivers,

The steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, agents as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore by P. W. & W. R. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Lock St., Station; New York by Penn a R. R., Pier 27, South River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam, (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

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Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Collections.

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Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN:

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he still at

THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifle Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery. ☞ Repairing in his line promptly done
GEO. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER
70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
F. COOK has a well selected stock JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, WATCHES CLOCKS Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Button Sockets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

H. MURPHY
PHOTOGRAPHER
Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N C

IT'S OUR TREAT!

So come right along for we are bound to do the liberal thing with you. When you come to us, you will find we don't work cheap but give you

THE STRAIGHT GOODS

every time The clothing we sell was not made of pig's wool and caterpiller's eyebrows and sewn together with a red hot needle and burn thread. We invite you to examine

THE RAW MATERIAL

and prove it—all wool. Try the seams of our clothing and if you don't go on a tear before they go, you may expect to last to a good old age.

HAPPINESS PROMOTED, LIFE PROLONGED, PLENTY PROVIDED

by trading with

MOSES WEISEL, Ag't,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY N C

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO. have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their D Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, by every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby cutting the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reid & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and English Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

FURNITURE,

House-hold Furnishing Goods, Tinware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper, Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decoratedware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, &c.

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ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY, Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery etc.

P. W. HELICK.

By all means call and see ME Whether and Fetail Establishment you want to Save Money.

SANITARY CLOTHING.

HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,
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HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market,

SANITARIUM FOOD CO.,
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FREE FOR MEN ONLY A TRIAL PACKAGE

Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to parties of whom took a full remedy and were restored to health by use of

PROF. SEMINAL PASTILLES.

A Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Younger and Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely lost and broken down, men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet &c.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

VIGOROUS HEALTH

Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Thus a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles, by direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. No wasted animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health.

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mf'g Chemists,
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GRANITE IRONWARE.

FOR BROILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.

IS LIGHT, HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

Manufactured only by the

St. Louis Stamping Co. St. Louis

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

Cook Book and Price List Free on Application. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

A RAGING RIVER.

The Monongahela Leaps Its Banks and Plays Sad Havoc.

Sawmills, Houses and Bridges Rush Down the Flood.

Heavy rains at the head-waters of the Monongahela and Cheat Rivers in Pennsylvania started one of the most sudden and perhaps one of the most disastrous floods since 1852.

At Greensboro the river rose thirty-two feet in twenty-four hours. Early the other morning the water measured twenty-five feet in the channel at that place and was at a stand.

A great portion of Brownsville was six feet under water, and much damage was done. At 4 o'clock A. M. the water reached forty-three feet and began slowly to recede. It was eighteen inches higher than the flood of '82.

From Brownsville to Pittsburg and all along Cheat River reports have been received of tremendous loss to lumbermen from breaking booms, to coal operators from damaged craft and demolition of tipples, and to private individuals whose residences and property were flooded.

George Getter was instantly killed by the parting of a cable rope with which he was checking a loaded coal barge at Walton's Landing.

Telephone and telegraph wires along the rivers were down. A report from Clarksburg, W. Va., on the west fork of the Monongahela River, was to the effect that twenty dwellings had been swept away, and damage to property was almost inestimable. A number of iron and wooden bridges and several large saw mills, together with quantities of lumber and logs went down with the flood. A large number of people were homeless at that place.

At Monongahela City all the lower part of the town was inundated and the people driven from their homes camped in the streets on higher ground.

Early in the morning the heavy drift in the shape of broken bridges, barges, coal tipples, logs, and in some instances dwellings and shanties reached Pittsburg. They dashed against the bridge piers and were snapped and broken like twigs by the overwhelming force of the current.

At 10:05 A. M., the river marks showed 21 feet 9 inches and rising. Every boat and steamboat on the river was in peril from the heavy drift, and every few minutes the whistles of the advance guard of the line of boats sounded new alarms of approaching danger.

A heeling special says that the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Wheeling and Parkersburg was unprecedently blocked. On the Parkersburg branch three tunnels caved in.

The Rowlesburg bridge over Cheat River is down, and other bridges were swept away, while the track was covered many feet deep with earth at a number of points.

Several bridges between Wheeling and Pittsburg were badly damaged. At Fairmount the new iron bridge of the New England Gas Company was destroyed, involving a loss of $60,000.

Large parts of Williamsburg, Beck's Run, McKeesport, California, Monongahela City, Belle Vernon, Brownsville, Fayette City, and other towns along the river were reported partly submerged. The water in some places was above the first floor of the houses, while piles of lumber, timbers, and drifts in many cases were jammed against the doors and windows.

At McKeesport all the mails were closed and hundreds of people were homeless and destitute. The Chartiers natural gas main crossing the river at that point was broken during the night and an immense pressure of gas forced into the air. Mr. Knight, the watchman of the Pittsburgh and Youghiogeny Railroad, crossed the trestle at Salisburg a short time afterward, and his lantern ignited the gas, causing a tremendous explosion. Knight was fatally burned and the bridge was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before it was destroyed.

A later dispatch from Wheeling says, from reports received from the flooded district of West Virginia, it looks as if the money loss would reach $2,000,000. At least three lives have been lost. Not less than fifty bridges were destroyed in Marion, Harrison, Taylor, Wetzel, Wood, Wirt, Ritchie, Lewis, and adjoining counties, and hundreds of houses have been swept away or are badly damaged. In Tucker county the loss is $250,000; in Harrison as much more; in Wood county, $100,000 and in like proportions elsewhere.

The sudden rise in the river is believed to have been caused by a cloud burst, which covered a large section of Southern Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

LATER NEWS.

GILBERT S. PHINNEY, a Brooklyn railroad man, insured his life for $50,000, and then, after deliberately arranging the details so as to make it appear that burglars had murdered him, committed suicide. He was despondent on account of unreciprocated love.

THE Republican National Committee organized at New York by selecting United States Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, as Chairman, and Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, as Secretary.

HENRY BLODGETT, a young man who lived near Ettrick, Wis., while hunting saw a swarm of bees passing and fired his gun at them. They at once settled on him, and stung him to death.

WILLIAM BOLTON, a police officer, was brutally murdered at Hot Springs, Ark., by two men whom he had arrested by mistake.

FOUR men were burned, two fatally, and eighty mules roasted alive at a car-stable fire in Wichita, Kan.

THE Executive Committee of the National American party has agreed to call a National Convention, to meet in Washington City on August 14 to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

THE President has approved the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

SENOR ANTONIO FLORES, a former Minister to this country who has just been elected President of Ecuador, was given a reception in Washington by President Cleveland on his departure to assume his office.

HEAVY gales have prevailed on the River Tyne and in the English Channel. The weather throughout England has been abnormally cold. Snow fell in the suburbs of London, and the peaks of Skiddaw and other mountains were covered with snow. This is the first time snow is known to have fallen in England in July.

HIRAM SIBLEY, the noted seedsman, died recently at his home in Rochester, N. Y.

A HEAVY storm played havoc with the shipping in Boston Harbor and destroyed a fleet of a dozen pleasure yachts off City Point. Several persons sleeping aboard them were drowned.

A FEW days ago the nine-year-old son of Hiram Rice, of Waterford, Penn., had a kernel of corn lodge in his throat and it was found impossible to remove it. Thursday it swelled so that he was choked to death.

THE anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was generally observed by Orange lodges in this country and Canada.

THE entire damage by the recent Monongahela floods is estimated at $3,250,000.

HUGH M. BROOKS, *alias* Maxwell, the condemned chloroformer, who was to have been hanged in St. Louis on Friday, was respited for four weeks by Governor Morehouse owing to the pleading of his own daughter.

FREDERICK REMINGTON, the famous artist on the staff of *Harper's Weekly*, has committed suicide at Trinidad, Col., owing to disappointment in love.

FIRE destroyed 200 houses and rendered homeless 1500 people at Alpena, Mich.

THE Secretary of War has decided that general service clerks and messengers are entitled to medical attendance and medicines at the expense of the government.

HAYTIAN insurgents put the torch to Port Au Prince, destroying five hundred houses and all the public buildings.

BECAUSE of the failure of his dissolution resolution to pass, General Boulanger stalked out of the French Chamber of Deputies, and resigned his seat after calling Prime Minister Floquet an impudent liar. The Deputies passed a vote of censure upon him.

WHITTIER'S quaint old town of Amesbury unveiled a statue on the Fourth of July to Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the Quaker poet wrote a poem fitted to the celebration.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A FIRE has destroyed the village of Glade Run, Penn. Nearly every business place and some forty dwellings were burned, and two hundred people were rendered homeless.

THIRTY persons were injured in a railway collision at Nanticoke, Penn.

THREE persons were killed and many injured by a boiler explosion at Pittsburg, Penn.

FIRE visited the publication office of the *Century Magazine* in New York city, and caused damage to the amount of $500,000.

GENERAL SHERIDAN was safely landed from the Swatara at Nonquitt, Mass, and is at his cottage there, feeling better than for a long time past.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD child of Mr. John Grim, who resides in Windsor township, Penn., was caught in the machinery of a grist mill and crushed to death. By some means the child started the mill.

BY a boiler explosion in the Adelaide silk mill, at Allentown, Penn., three employes were killed. Three others were injured.

THE New York Republican State Committee has decided to hold the State Convention at Saratoga on August 28.

EDWARD A. DEACONS, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Ada Stone in Rochester, N. Y., on Aug. 16, 1887, has been hanged in that city.

South and West.

SIX drunken farmers engaged in a free fight at Mansfield, Mo., and five of them were killed.

DELAWARE peach growers in convention recently, at Dover, estimated their crop at 12,000,000 baskets of which the Pennsylvania railroad can transport 6,500,000 baskets.

COUNTY JUDGE PULLIAM, of Hardinsburg, Ky., shot and killed a man engaged in litigation before him who took exception to some of his rulings.

GUS BOGLES, a bootblack of Denison, Texas, nineteen years old, who murdered William Morgan in the Creek Nation a year ago, has been hanged at Fort Smith, Ark.

THE entire business portion of Lake City, the county seat of Missaukee County, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

CITIZENS of Joliet, Ill., placed obstructions on the track of a railroad, to the building of which they objected, thereby derailing the construction train and killing the engineer and three Italian laborers.

FOUR persons—two men and two children—lost their lives in the burning of a farmhouse near Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

WILLIAM LANDRETH has been hanged at Dallas, Oregon, for the murder of his stepdaughter, Simaie Ellis Antle, last January, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

A TRAIN ran into a land slide near Lafayette, Ind., and killed three train men.

AT Henderson, Ky., Robert Ryan, a colored man, sixteen years old, stabbed and killed Riley Hancock, white, sixteen years old. Three men started with Ryan for the jail, when they were overpowered by a mob, who hanged the murderer.

E. J. ICOSTA, a young man prominent in business and social circles of Birmingham, Ala., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was to have been married the next week to a prominent and wealthy young lady of Charleston, S. C.

A DISASTROUS rain storm prevailed at Kansas City, Mo., flooding the streets. A family of four persons named Williams was drowned.

SERIOUS floods are reported as the result of continuous storms in West Virginia. The loss by damage to buildings, crops, roads and bridges is estimated at over $100,000, and some lives have been lost.

BERNARD KRUGG, a farmer, and his wife quarreled in a cornfield, near Grafton, Neb., about the price of a pair of rubber boots. A battle with hoes followed in which Krugg was killed by his wife.

A FEUD between the Rose and Fuston clans has culminated in a fierce battle inside the Laurel Fork (Tenn.,) meeting-house during the progress of the sermon. Six men were killed and a dozen more or less seriously wounded.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS of the town of Suisun, Cal., have been destroyed by fire.

BY the spreading of rails a construction train was hurled off a fifty-foot trestle at Cameron, Mo., and four railroad employes killed.

MISS HATTIE DEBAUN, aged eighteen, has been murdered at Tecumseh, Ind., by her aunt, Mrs. Mary Junkins, aged thirty-two. The unfortunate girl went into the Junkins orchard to take a few apples, when her aunt killed her with a musket.

CHAIRMAN HOGE, of the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and Chairman Murphy, of the Brotherhood of Firemen, have been arrested at Chicago on the charge of conspiracy to blow up with dynamite portions of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

TWO brothers named Combs, mere children, were sentenced to imprisonment for life in Breathitt county, Ky.—one for murdering a younger brother, and the other for killing his younger sister.

Washington.

THE sub-committee which is investigating the tariff on behalf of the Senate Finance Committee expects to have a Tariff bill completed shortly. The bill will be the substitute which the Republican Senators will offer for the Mills bill when that measure reaches them.

THE President a few days ago approved acts granting pensions to thirty different persons.

WARRANTS have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of $13,767,089 on account of pensions.

THE nomination of Colonel Thomas Lincoln Casey to be Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers, vice General Duane, retired, has been sent to the Senate by the President.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Elliot Sandford, of New York, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and John W. Judd, of Tennessee, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. Hugh W. Weir, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice, and Charles H. Barry, of Minnesota, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho. Roderick Rose, of Dakota, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota. John H. Keatley, of Iowa, to be United States Judge of the District of Alaska.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has approved the act providing for an International Marine Conference to secure greater safety for life and property at sea; the act to affix the status in the Navy of certain cadet engineers, and a large number of private acts.

Foreign.

THE Ecclesiastical Synod of Belgrade has annulled the marriage of King Milan and Queen Natalie, of Servia.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, the Irish leader, rose to a personal explanation in the English House of Commons and denounced the letters published by the London *Times* implicating him with the Fenian dynamiters as base forgeries.

A NEW Prussian Government decree orders Alsace-Lorraine lawyers to keep their books in German.

THE locust plague in Algeria is becoming worse. Sixty thousand laborers and 2000 soldiers are powerless. The whole country is devastated, and it is feared that famine and pestilence will result.

MANY shops in the market place in Athens, Greece, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $750,000.

THE town of Berbera, in Somaliland, has been burned to the ground. Forty persons, mostly children, invalids and cripples, perished.

ELECTION riots have occurred at Boom, Belgium. The gendarmes fired upon the mob. Many persons received bayonet wounds.

MR. O'BRIEN declared in the British House of Commons that the death of the late Mr. Mandeville, the Irish leader, was caused by the ill-treatment and deprivation of food while confined under the Crimes act in the Tullamore Prison.

THE attempt by Mr. Parnell to get a committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the charges made against him by the London *Times* and Attorney General Webster was defeated by the Government.

PORFIRIO DIAZ has been re-elected President of Mexico by the Electoral College without opposition.

BANTAM insurgents plundered Tjelegon, in the Island of Java and killed the native chiefs and all the European inhabitants.

BOLD CATTLE THIEVES.

At Least 2000 Head Stolen in Missouri in Three Months.

That portion of Missouri known as the home of the "Bald-knobbers"—Christian, Taney, Barry and Ozark Counties—is striving to surpass former records. During the last two or three months it is estimated that at least 2000 head of cattle have been stolen in Taney and Christian Counties by "Bald-knobbers"—"Uplanders," as they call themselves. One of the band has been arrested, and a raid on the rest of the gang is contemplated. One of the gang is said to have been murdered by his compatriots for divulging secrets.

PHILIP FRESENIUS, a New Haven (Conn.) brewer, who died recently worth half a million dollars, in 1852 carried his kegs to his customers on his shoulders.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Frightful Plunge of a Passenger Train in Virginia.

Ten Persons Instantly Killed and About Forty Injured.

The through southern train on the Virginia Midland Railroad, which left Alexandria, Va., at 11:25, went through a trestle at 1:30 Thursday morning between Orange Court House and Barboursville, Va., killing ten persons and wounding upward of forty some of them severely. The trestle, which is forty-eight feet high, was known to be weak, and the railroad company was filling it in. The train was moving at a speed of six miles an hour. The engine had passed safely over most of the trestle when the smoker, mail, baggage, and express cars went down with a great crash, dragging down the engine and tender and two passenger coaches. Two sleepers remained on the trestle. The engine went down, pilot end foremost, thus communicating no fire to the wreck. All lights were extinguished in the fall.

As soon as the accident occurred Engineer Watkins, who was but slightly injured, walked back to Orange and telegraphed for assistance. Dr. W. C. N. Randolph and other physicians left Charlottesville on a special train for the wreck. The dead and some of the wounded were taken to Orange, while the more seriously hurt were taken to Charlottesville and placed in the Cottage Hospital, hotels, and homes of friends.

It was one of the passenger coaches in the middle of the train that ran off the track, causing the accident. It broke down the trestle, dragging back the mail and baggage car and engine, which had passed beyond the point where the trestle broke, and pulling them to ruin with it. This train is always well loaded because of the through connection it makes between Boston and New Orleans, Augusta and Atlanta. On an average it carries between 150 and 200 passengers.

Mr. C. A. Nicholson, of Baltimore, one of the survivors of the accident, relates his experience as follows:

"It was a horrible thing," he said, "and it is a miracle how any one who went down in that terrible fall escaped. It was in the dead of night, and we had got nearly across the bridge when it suddenly gave way. The engine had reached the other side, but was pulled back by the falling baggage car and fell on top of it. The mail car was knocked out of recognition, and the smoker was totally demolished. I was in the sleeper that went down. I don't know how I escaped. When I was awakened I looked out and found the car hoisted high in the air resting on the remains of the cars below. The couplings connecting us with the other sleepers had given away, and they remained on the track. We went to work as soon as possible, though it was pitch dark and did our best to rescue the injured. The scene that followed was of indescribable horror. The shrieks and moans of the injured, the shouts of the wildly excited passengers, and the hissing of the steam were terrible to hear. The passenger cars were crushed out of all shape, while the sleeper was held high in the air by the ruins of the broken coaches. A little stream runs under the trestle, and the recent rains have swollen it to far beyond its wonted proportions. Some were pinioned below its surface and perished in its waters.

The distance from the track to the point where the train landed is about forty five or fifty feet. This part of the road was pronounced unsafe months ago. Nearly all the timbers could be seen to be almost totally decayed.

TICKETS IN THE FIELD.

The Standard Bearers Selected by the Various Parties.

The Washington *Critic* has compiled a complete list of the Presidential candidates who have been nominated for the election of November next:

Democratic—President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; Vice President, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Republican—President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; Vice President, Levi P. Morton, of New York.

Prohibition—President, Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey; Vice President, John A Brooks, of Missouri.

Union Labor Party—President, A. J. Streeter, of Illinois; Vice President, Charles E. Cunniugham, of Arkansas.

United Labor—President, Robert H. Cowdrey, of Illinois; Vice President, W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas.

Industrial Reform—President, Albert E. Redstone, of California; Vice President, John Colvin, of Kansas.

Equal Rights—President, Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington; Vice President, Alfred H. Love, of Pennsylvania.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

JOHN IRWIN has been released by Washington.

BOSTON expects to pay visiting clubs $50,000 this season.

NOYES has been elected captain of the Yale nine to succeed Stagg.

ALL the Pittsburg players must practice every morning for two hours.

BRYAN is the seventh pitcher the Chicagos have had in the box this season.

CATCHER DALY draws $2800 salary from the Chicago treasury this season.

JACK KERINS has been appointed manager and captain of the Louisville club.

THE Jackson (Mich.) Club played a game by electric light on the night of July 4.

KUEHNE, of Pittsburg, has been playing as good at short as any man in the country.

THREE times this season Dalrymple has asked for his release from the Pittsburgs.

THE double umpire system will be one of the baseball reforms adopted next spring.

A SILVER ball has been offered by a Detroit firm to the Wolverine stealing the most bases.

CHICAGO and Detroit are the hardest clubs in the business to defeat on their own grounds.

OF all the players released or sold by Chicago, Kelly is the only one Anson would take back.

EVEN the Chinese have caught the baseball fever, and they have organized a club at Marysville, Cal.

SHOENICK, of St. Paul, says he is the biggest man playing ball. He weighs 60 pounds more than Anson.

MANAGER PHILLIPS, of Pittsburg, says it is true that second baseman Dunlap was rotten-egged in Chicago.

"LONG JOHN" EWING won fourteen games out of the seventeen which he pitched for the Memphis Club.

BUFFINTON has entirely recovered from his recent illness and is pitching a great game for the Philadelphias.

ST. PAUL has handsome new suits of black doeskin suits, white flannel shirts, black caps and black silk stockings.

PRESIDENT BYRNE, of the Brooklyns, has signed Burdock, recently released by the Boston Club. He plays second base.

HUGHES, of the Brooklyns, is still the pitching wonder of the latter-day crop of twirlers. Up to a recent date he had lost but one championship game.

WILLIAM GRAINEY, 21 years old, while umpiring a game of ball at Brockton, Mass., was hit on the neck by a pitched ball, from the effect of which he died soon afterward.

NOW that Sutton and Burdock have been released, Morrill, Hornung and Wise are all of the famous old Boston players remaining with the nine of the City of Culture and Beans.

DURING a recent practice game Captain Duniap, of the Pittsburg ball team, was struck in the face with a hard hit ball and his right jaw broken. He was thereby unfitted to play for several weeks.

LOUISVILLE has finally released Shortstop White, who has been very much dissatisfied with the club all the season. The release of Hecker, Browning and one or two others may send the organization into bankruptcy.

OUT of 219 League games played this season double figures have been scored forty-five times. This is forty-six per cent., and to some extent indicates that the change from four to three strikes did not greatly affect the batting.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	40	21
Detroit	37	23
New York	36	25
Boston	35	29
Philadelphia	30	29
Indianapolis	22	38
Pittsburg	20	36
Washington	21	40

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
Brooklyn	45	21
St. Louis	38	21
Athletic	37	24
Cincinnati	38	26
Baltimore	29	33
Louisville	22	41
Cleveland	20	41
Kansas City	19	40

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

124TH DAY.—On a motion to refer to the Committee on Pensions one of the vetoed pension bills, Mr. Stewart spoke against the frequent exercise of the veto power.... The consideration of the bill to amend the Interstate Commerce act was begun and occupied the major part of the day's session. Twelve amendments were agreed to.... The Senate held a short executive session.

125TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Finance to report measures "to set aside, control, restrain, or prohibit all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, or combinations that tend to prevent free and full competition in the production, manufacture or sale of articles of domestic growth or production, or of the sale of imported articles....Mr. Evarts proposed an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill to appropriate $32,000 for the completion of the monument at Washington's Headquarters at Newburg....Senator Vest introduced a bill to amend the act to punish postal crimes.... Mr. Hoar delivered a lengthy speech on the subject of the recent Fishery Treaty with Great Britain.

126TH DAY.—The bill passed by the House for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in New York city was reported favorably, with an amendment increasing the amount of appropriation for the building from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000....A debate arose over the conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and particularly over the subsidy clause, to which the House conferrees refused to agree....The Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably the bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States, reported in the House as a substitute for all bills before the Committee relating to Chinese immigration.

127TH DAY.—The entire session was consumed in a lively debate between Messrs. Blair and Butler over the resolution providing for the printing of extra copies of the Pension Committee's report on the President's message.

House Proceedings.

155TH DAY.—The Mills bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the chair. All the proposed changes in the schedule of metals were adopted with a single exception, that of wood screws. Mr. Cannon proposed a substitute measure for the sugar schedule incorporated in the bill, which was defeated.... Mr. Hatch presented the report of the conferees on the Agricultural bill to the effect that they had agreed upon all points of difference except the Senate amendment appropriating $100,000 for sorghum sugar experiments. The report was accepted and the conferees were directed to insist upon their disagreement to this amendment....The regular order was then demanded, being a yea and nay vote on the passage of the Land Grant Forfeiture bill, and the bill was passed by a vote of 177 to 8....Pension bills were considered at the evening session.

156TH DAY.—The debate over the Mills bill was continued in Committee of the Whole. A lengthy discussion took place over Mr. Cannon's proposed substitute for the sugar schedule, several speeches being made for and against.

157TH DAY.—The Mills bill was again considered, the debate being over the proposed change in the sugar schedule. The Cannon amendment to place sugar on the free list and grant a bounty to domestic producers was rejected by a vote of 37 to 108. Mr. Dingley offered a resolution reducing the present duty 50 per cent., which was also rejected. On motion of Mr. Mills the duty on molasses testing not above 56 degrees was fixed at 2½ cents per gallon.

158TH DAY.—The consideration of the Mills bill was continued, the debate commencing over the starch paragraphs, which were passed. On motion of Mr. McMillin, the duty on rice flour and rice meal was fixed at 15 per cent. ad valorem. Raisins, peanuts and eggs were placed on the free list. The duty on "flax, hackled known as dressed line," was placed at $10 per ton. The ad valorem cotton schedule, lowering the duties, was adopted without a change.

159TH DAY.—The deficiency bill as reported in the House contains an appropriation for the payment of all the awards that have been made by the Court of Claims up to date....The Committee on Pensions reported a bill granting a pension to "Muck-a-pee-wick-ken-ee-ash-ish," an Indian, who, it is said, aided many white people during the Indian outbreak in Minnesota in 1862, and was a scout under General Sibley in 1862-3, when he received injuries which permanently disabled him.... Mr. Hatch submitted a report of disagreement on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, saying that the point of disagreement was the Senate amendment making an appropriation of $100,000 for sorghum sugar experiments. Mr. Ryan moved concurrence in the Senate amendment, and after a long debate the motion was agreed to—yeas, 126; nays, 96. This completes the consideration of the bill, and it stands as finally passed....The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Phelps fixing at 40 per cent. ad valorem the duty on flax or linen thread and all manufactures of flax. The amendment was rejected after a lengthy speech from Mr. Phelps....After four hours' discussion Mr. Cox's Census bill was passed at the night session of the House.

160TH DAY.—The debate over the wool paragraph of the Mills bill was the leading feature of the day's session. Messrs. Dockery, Morse and Lanham spoke in advocacy of the clause, while its passage was opposed by Messrs. Boothman, O'Donnell, Dingley, Pugsley, Taylor and Brewer....The Ford resolution to raise a special committee to investigate alleged evasions and violations of the law prohibiting the importation of laborers under contract was passed.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRINCE VON BISMARCK likes cards.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT has never taken a vacation.

SECRETARY WHITNEY'S favorite author is Thackeray.

QUEEN VICTORIA is very fond of wearing monstrous straw hats.

THE Earl of Buckingham has married an heiress worth $2,000,000.

HANS VON BULOW, the composer, will visit the United States next spring.

MRS. WALTER Q. GRESHAM is a slight, delicate woman, full of nerve and fire.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President of the New York Central Railroad, has sailed for Europe.

BISHOP O'SULLIVAN, of Mobile, Ala., was at one time sexton of a church in Jersey City, N. J.

THE King of Denmark has declined to allow his subjects to purchase a country seat for him.

LONGFELLOW, the poet, was once a member of the old "Portland Rifles." They wore gorgeous green uniforms.

THE family of General Harrison, the Republican candidate for President, consists of a wife, a son and a daughter.

COLONEL J. P. EAGLE, Democratic candidate for Governor of Arkansas, got most of his schooling after his 33d year.

DR. GALEAZOWKI, the great oculist of Paris, has treated over 130,000 patients. He averages 12,000 new ones each year.

IT is reported that the Czar of Russia lately presented $750,000 to one of his noblemen to relieve his pecuniary embarrassments.

GENERAL LONGSTREET is wonderfully like the picture of the late Emperor William of Germany. His hair is silver, his whiskers white as snow.

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON, of Philadelphia, is reputed to be the wealthiest bachelor in the United States. He has a fortune of $20,000,000, and gives away a large portion of it annually in charities. He is a plainly dressed old gentleman, very modest and retiring in his ways.

ALLEN G. THURMAN is a Virginian by birth, and part of his boyhood was spent in his native State. An old friend who has been recalling reminiscences of him says that he used to be called "Right-angled triangle" Thurman in his youth because of his great proficiency in mathematics.

NEARLY all the James River Valley, in Dakota, is owned by Richard Sykes, an Englishman. He is one of the largest alien land owners in the country, and besides his Dakota possessions has acquired thousands of broad acres in Iowa. The town of Sykeston, Dakota, is named after him.

QUEEN OLGA, of Greece, is a beautiful woman, with a plump, well developed form, thick, handsome hair, and expressive eyes. She has sweet and charming manners. She is a fearless horsewoman, but is very domestic, withal, and is often seen at home spinning silk. She is a devout Greek in religion, leads a pure life, and is devotedly loved by the Greek people.

ONE of the wealthiest men in England is Mr. Isaac Holden, member of Parliament, from the Keighley division of the great county of Yorkshire. He was a poor Scotch lad not many years ago; then he became a Methodist parson, and now he has $10,000,000 invested in woolen mills besides nearly as much more in land. His palaces are among the finest in all England.

THERE have been twenty-six suicides from the Clifton Bridge in England in the twenty-four years since it was built. The jump is 250 feet, and death is presumably easy, which accounts for the popularity of the route. The last person who went over it was a young man who was to be married in a week.

JAMES JACKSON JARVIS, the art critic, recently died at Tarasp, Switzerland. He was born in Boston in 1820. In 1840 he established the first paper ever published in Honolulu, and was afterward special commissioner of the Hawaiian Government.

LATEST CROP REPORTS.

The Condition of Spring and Winter Wheat Improved.

Averages Reported by the Department of Agriculture.

The United States Department of Agriculture makes the July general averages of condition as follows: Cotton 86.7, winter wheat 75.6, spring wheat 95.9, corn 93, oats 95.2, barley 81, winter rye 95.1, spring rye 96.8, tobacco, manufacturing leaf, 89.

Cotton is later than usual in every State. There is generally a medium stand. Cultivation has been somewhat retarded by local rains, and a part of the area is in the grass, notably in the district west of the Mississippi. The plant is generally in vigorous condition and growing rapidly. The State averages are: Virginia 81, North Carolina 85, South Carolina 86, Georgia 90, Florida 90, Alabama 92, Mississippi 92, Louisiana 91, Texas 76, Arkansas 90, Tennessee 90.

Winter wheat has been harvested in the South, and yielded below expectation in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. It has improved slightly in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. A marked improvement is noted in Michigan. Reports from the Pacific Coast are also more favorable. General condition has advanced from 73.3 to 75.6. Averages of principal States: New York 80, Pennsylvania 93, Ohio 70, Michigan 75, Indiana 62, Illinois 68, Missouri 72, Kansas 93, California 83. Spring wheat has improved in a large portion of the breadth seeded, and promises a large yield, except for possible future drawbacks. The general average has advanced from 92.8 to 95.9. State averages: Wisconsin 91, Minnesota 94, Iowa 97, Nebraska 95, Dakota 98.

The area of corn, as reported, has increased over 4 per cent., making the breadth 76,000,000 acres. There has been much replanting in wet districts, from non-germination, and from destruction by worms. The stand is now moderately good, and the crop is growing finely. Condition by principal States: Ohio 96, Indiana 95, Illinois 93, Iowa 86, Missouri 91, Kansas 99, Nebraska 91. In the South: Virginia 91, North Carolina 88, South Carolina 87, Georgia 94, Alabama 96, Mississippi 97, Louisiana 95, Texas 95, Arkansas 97, Tennessee 98.

A preliminary investigation of the area of manufacturing leaf tobacco makes an increase of 18 per cent. over the greatly reduced crop of last year. There is an increase of 4 per cent. in the area of potatoes. Condition averages 95.7.

The European report for July makes the wheat crop late and unpromising throughout Europe, Russia excepted. The rye crop will be short in Central Europe.

MORTON ACCEPTS.

Formally Notified of His Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

The Notification Committee of the National Republican Convention, led by Chairman Estee, paid a visit to Hon. Levi P. Morton's palatial country seat at Rhinebeck on the Hudson, and there formally notified him of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency by the Republican National Convention.

After the ceremonial of reception was over Chairman Estee delivered the formal notification speech:

"Mr. Morton, in a clear, equable, tranquil voice, read his reply, which was brief and to the point, and remarked upon afterward as a carefully worded response showing remarkable good taste. It ran thus:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I am profoundly sensible of the high honor which has been conferred upon me by the National Republican Convention recently in session at Chicago, and thank you, gentlemen, for the courteous and complimentary terms in which you have officially announced my nomination as a candidate of the Republican party for Vice-Presidency. I am also deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon the State of New York in the selection of a citizen of this State as one of the standard bearers in the approaching peaceful conflict of the two great political parties of the country for supremacy of governmental control. New York represents to a large degree the business interests of all those ever growing and wider spreading communities of varied interests and industries which it is the mission of the Republican party to foster and protect. The platform so wisely adopted at Chicago has this mission boldly in view, and by its enunciation of these principles makes the issue clear and distinct. I accept the position tendered by the Convention of which you are the honored representative, and will in due time address to you, Mr. Chairman, an official communication to that effect."

A CAT'S FATAL BITE.

Horrible Sufferings of a Young Man in South Carolina.

J. R. Bolch, a young white man, twenty-two years of age, the overseer on R. H. Cornwill's plantation, in Fairfield county, S. C., died of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat. One day last fall, while passing along the road, he saw a beautiful black cat by the roadside. Thinking it would be a nice present to his young sister he both spoke to and approached the animal. It appeared to be perfectly docile, and permitted him to handle it without offering any resistance. But immediately after being lifted from the ground it became furious, and scratched and bit him on the right hand. Bolch killed the cat and went on his way thinking but little of the matter, although he had a very sore hand for about a week.

On Thursday of the week before his death he was suddenly taken ill, experiencing great difficulty in breathing. A physician was summoned, but when he arrived Bolch was unable to swallow anything. When a glass of water was handed him he went into convulsions, and the physician's skill failed to afford him any relief. During the intervals between the convulsions the unfortunate young man was perfectly rational, and often piteously begged his friends to kill him and end his sufferings. His paroxysms became so violent that it was necessary to keep him tied hand and foot. He lingered in great agony for a week, until death at last ended his sufferings.

"THE STARRY FIRMAMENT ON HIGH," Sang Addison. But hadn't you, for a few years at least, rather look at the firmament from the underside?

YOU CAN DO IT by observing the laws of health and resorting to that cheat-the-grave medicine

Warner's Safe Cure

You are out of sorts; a splendid feeling and appetite one day, while the next day life is a burden. If you drift on in this way you are **liable to become Insane.** Why?

Because poisoned blood on the nerve centers **wherein the mental faculties are located,** paralyzes them and the victim becomes non-responsible.

There are thousands of people to-day **in insane asylums and graves put there by Kidney-Poisoned Blood.**

Insanity, according to statistics, is increasing faster than any other disease. Is your eye-sight failing? Your memory becoming impaired? An all-gone feeling on slight exertion upon you? If so, and **YOU know** whether this is so or not, do not neglect your case until reason totters and you are an imbecile, but to-day **while you have reason,** use your good sense and judgment by purchasing **WARNER'S SAFE CURE and WARNER'S SAFE PILLS;** medicines warranted to do as represented, and which will **cure you.**

An Ideal Scare-Crow.

Just now the crow of Leeds, Me., says the Lewiston *Journal*, digs for a living, and the cornfields are in the array of rags and jags and junk bottles. You all know the paraphernalia of the chevaux de frise to ward off the crow. You all remember the divers windmills and the wonderful contrivances of the scarecrow. A man up in Leeds, however, has the call on all such contrivances. His name is Lathrop, and he has sickened the crow so thoroughly that to-day he and the crow are not even on speaking terms. When planting time comes Mr. Lathrop mixes his corn up with a delicate solution of coal tar until the kernels look like licorice cough drops. He plants this, and lo! it sprouts and grows thriftily, and no crow touches it twice. Mr. Lathrop sits by the door of his house and enjoys himself to see the crows come in the early spring. They caw over his field gleefully, as if to say here was a corn-lot with no corn-trap. They settle down and dig, and they swallow a kernel or two. They rarely swallow three. Something sets them to thinking and they drop over on the other side of the fence and sit down and even lie down to think. Some of them plainly cogitate the great conundrum, "Is life worth living?" and it is said that the woods in that vicinity are sad with tarred corn that sets uneasily on the stomach of the crow. They never come again. A crow may forgive, but he never forgets, and the remembrance of coal tar on the stomach is a continual sadness and a riotous nightmare forever and forever.

The Princess Regent of Brazil, who is now making a favorable impression as administrator is forty-two years old.

The Result of Merit.

When anything stands a test of fifty years among a discriminating people, it is pretty good evidence that there is merit somewhere. Few, if any, medicines have met with such continued success and popularity as has marked the progress of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which, after a trial of over fifty years, are conceded to be the safest and most effectual blood purifier, tonic and alternative ever introduced to the public.

That this is the result of merit, and that BRANDRETH'S PILLS perform all that is claimed for them, is conclusively proved by the fact that those who regard them with the greatest favor are those who have used them the longest.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

It is said that canaries and other birds may be freed from insects by placing a white cloth over the cage at dusk.

Was America Ever Discovered?

At the time when Columbus started in search of the New World, nearly every man, woman and child in Europe insisted that there was no New World to discover. What have you come back, crowned with success, a large proportion of these good people adhered to their theory; and if they were alive to-day many of them would doubtless insist that America had never been discovered at all. A man will give up anything in this world more readily than a pet theory. For example, look at the individuals who still maintain that consumption is incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands upon thousands of cases and will cure thousands more, but these people can't give up their point. Nevertheless the "discovery" will cure any case of consumption, if taken in time.

Secretary Bayard says the chief value of books is to teach you how to sustain the gross and fortify you against adversity.

For constipation, "liver complaint," or biliousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the liver and stomach, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—the favorite laxative or active cath